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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 80 BOMBAY THURSDAY APRIL 3, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Apr.	NALDERA*		15,933
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,995
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th April	NAGPORE ..	5,283
19th ,,	ALIPORE* ..	6,273
26th ,,	PERIM* .	7,648
30th ,,	KHDERPORE* ..	6,334
5th May	SICILIA§ .	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696
7th July	SICILIA §	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
4th April ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via K'chi 4 p. m.
5th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war.
7th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war.
9th ,, ..	BANKURA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
16th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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P. O. Box 122.

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P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1229.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

S teamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	3rd April
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	28th ,,	9th April
Penag Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	16th ,,	30th ,,
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th May

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st. Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd with food	Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
hanghai	540	520	240	160	123
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20379. Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6899	22nd ,,	6th Apr.
*Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	6750	27th ,,	10th April
*Atlas Maru	T. Nishimura	7347	14th Apr.	28th Apr
Burma Maru	R. Meguro	4581	26th Apr.	10th May.
Shunko Maru	S. Hirano	6777	7th May	21st May

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Taingtao
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Vloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

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Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank, Deposit Account, subject three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., DELHI.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
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For free Catalogues, apply Manager,
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are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or 2/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
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Superior Corded Silk Suit 2 for Rs. 195/.	69-0-0
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AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
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Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
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N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two COMPOUNDERS. Excellent salary. Good prospects. Apply Box No. 166, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10157

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced MISTRY to supervise work of Mill extension up-country. Also one Mistry with previous experience of Brick manufacture by BULL'S PATENT KILN. Apply Box No. 165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R19154

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK for Marine Insurance Office, thoroughly conversant with every detail and able to influence brokers. Previous experience in Marine Offices essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 161, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19344

WANTED—Influential and respectable AGENTS, all over the districts of the presidency to represent the Unique Assurance Company, Ltd., Calcutta, on liberal terms. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Shroff Buildings, Parel, Bombay 12.
A 19360

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GRADUATE GOLDMEDALIST PRIZEMAN, well-recommended experienced desires immediate decent SITUATION. Genuine help, Bombay preferred. Box No. 162, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10143

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TO BE LET—No. 5, Cuffe Parade, 3 small rooms, 2nd floor, rent Rs. 70, entrance from the rear S. R. SUBELAL.
C R10165

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

TO LET AT NAINI TAL.—Forest Cottage, a double-storied house, near the Schools. Rent Rs. 1500/- plus taxes. Apply to M. D. PANDE, Vakil Naini Tal, or Lalsingh Mansingh, P.O. 2, Bombay.
C R10166

NEW GODOWNS, size 113 by 29 by 20 and 68 by 42 by 20 at Narsingpura Jail Road. See ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Pydhoni.
C R10089

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—3 complete CAGE OIL PRESSES, 5 tons capacity in 12 hours. Ask full particulars Box No. 152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10123

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial alliance each one rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R10148

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'CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS,
FLUE COVERS.

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 418.

TH

On the Government List
THE SUTLEJ FLOUR MILLS?
FEROZEPORE CITY

Manufactures Maida, Rawa, Sooji, Atta and Bran of the best quality. For samples rates and Agency terms apply to the Secretary, THE SUTLEJ FLOUR MILLS, Ferozepore City, PUNJAB
Telephone No. 166 Telegrams:—Sutlej.
(Please refer this paper when ordering.)
T 19354

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Tom Hatten's dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, Safe, cottage piano etc., at 67, Rebsch Street, Byculla on SATURDAY, 5th instant at 2-30 p.m. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers. The property is on view.
T R10159

FREE SAMPLE.—Ask for Mukhbilas betelspice. Taste its quality with betel. Quite a new thing in the world. Price big dibbey per dozen Rs. 3-12-0. Price small dibbey per dozen Rs. 1-14-0. P. PYARE LAL SHUKLA, Hulaganj, CAWNPORE.
T R10002

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T R10162

HOTELS.

GANESH INDIAN HOTEL
MUSSOORIE.
(L. MANSA RAM HOTEL.)
An ideal place to stay, centrally situated, bright airy, well furnished and electric lighted with separate arrangements for Orthodox Hindus. Good food and charges moderate. Apply to MANAGER GANESH INDIAN HOTEL.
Telegrams:—"GANESH MUSSOORIE".
R9963

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.
Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5. Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Students who wish to join the vacation classes to be coached during the vacation months and made up with those who commenced in January should enrol immediately, Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R19136

AN ASSOCIATED ACCOUNTANT and formerly PROFESSOR of COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS at Calcutta is now open to take up few students only for a systematic and thorough training in Banking, Economics, Law, Accounts, Auditing and other allied subjects. Please write to Post Office Box No. 942, Bombay 1.
M R10158

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FIRE BRIGADE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE ENGINES FOR SALE.

THE following HORSE drawn steam fire engines are to be disposed of owing to motorization of the Brigade:—

Two Merryweather horizontal type, 250 gallon per minute capacity, certificated boiler pressure 120 sq."

One Shand Mason bucket and plunger type, 250 gallon per minute capacity, certificated boiler pressure 120 sq."

The above engines are in good working order suitable for local fire brigades, portable or stationary pumping plant and can be seen at any time at Fire Brigade Headquarters. Full particulars and price on application.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. C. GREENOP,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.

Fire Brigade Headquarters, Byculla,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1924.
C19358

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of April, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1923.
2. To re-elect the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who retires under Article 107 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of April, 1924 to the 16th day of April, 1924.

By order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1924.
C19356

NOTICE.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE SESSION commences on November 1st. A combined theoretical and practical three years' course is given in the Institute and the Works in the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel. During the training each student is allowed a monthly stipend of Rs. 60 to defray expenses. On completing the course, successful students may be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Tata Iron and Steel Company for five years and in that case are given a position in the Works on a salary of not less than Rs. 200 per month.

Minimum entrance qualification is the Intermediate Science or Engineering of a recognised University and the subjects passed must include Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Candidates must be under 22 years of age and must be of sturdy physique.

Enquiries should be made before May 1st to the Director, Technical Institute, Jamshedpur, B. N. Railway, through the Principal of the candidate's college, stating age, province, weight in lbs, height, chest measurements, qualifications, mentioning subjects passed and division and enclosing copies of certificates. Originals will be called for when required. Further details about admission will be despatched to suitable applicants only.
C 19359

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in the Construction of (1) Storm Water Drains in the Low Level Road West, of the South and North Approaches of the Delisle Road Overbridge and North of Fergusson Road, and (2) an 18 inches Pipe Sewer in the Low Level Road, West of the North Approach of Delisle Road, Overbridge, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 10th day of April, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy: Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M. Inst: C.E.
Special Engineer,
Development Works.

Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 2nd April, 1924.
C19357

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3321 of 1923.

SAFIABAI, wife of Essofally Dawoodbhoy ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
RUKHANBAI, wife of Fida Hussein Jafferji ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 20th day of November, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Dadar on Thursday the 10th day of April, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate at Dadar, on the Southern side of public passage to Dadar Road, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 142 and 724, New Nos. 3736 and 4668, Old Survey No. 393 and New Survey No. 11858 and Cadastral Survey No. 1413, Lower Parel Division and Municipality G Ward Nos. 3302 (1) (2) and (3) and Street Nos. 766, 766a and 766b and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Jagannath, on or towards the West and North by the properties of Sunder Govindji and on or towards the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Offices of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Defendant abovenamed at No. 14, K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19253

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4656 of 1922.

ESMAILBHAI DATUBHAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
FAZALBHAI PEERMAHOMED and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order, dated 19th March, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises near the Andheri Station on THURSDAY, the 1st day of May, 1924 at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Suti land with the buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of, Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1527 square yards or thereabouts bearing numbers as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area Gunthas.	Assessment.
41E	24	3	1	7½	1- 2-0.
41F	107	1/2/4	1	10½	1-10-0.
				18	Rs. 2-14-0.

and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Road belonging to B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the West by the Bandra Ghorebunder Road on the North by the land of Shantaram Narayen Patil and on the South by the land of Nana Jaykar and being Plot No. 2 of the Scheme No. 1, for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government suti land situate at Ghorebunder Road, Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring 1440 yards or thereabouts being final Plot No. 3 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915 and bearing Entry No. 2R Survey No. 37 Pot No. and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Andheri property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the East by Andheri Station Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Wasudeo Ramchandra Jaykar and partly by the property of Jugmohandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and on or towards the West by Ghorebunder Road

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS and Co. Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed No 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1924
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
R19227

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re. SALE OF PROPERTY AT FIRST BHATWADI BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GHAROOBAI, wife of Anandrao Bajirao, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 76, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Bombay pension and tax land or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 1st Bhatwady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 (one hundred and twenty-six) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 267, New No. 1852, Old Survey No. 574 New Survey No. 7894 and Cadastral No. 1406 Girgaon Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 358 and Street No. 11 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage leading to the Bhatwadi Lane, on or towards the West by a boundary wall and beyond that by Bhatwady 2nd lane on or towards the North by the property of Bai Krishnabai wife of Rajaram Shankar Masurgar, on or towards the South by the property of Damodar Bhanji and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1924.
PANDIA & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MAHOMED LATIFF, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from the auction sale held on the 31st day of March, 1924, at the instance of Bai Basiruna, daughter of Gulam Hoosein. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Falkland Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 88 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 47, New Survey No. 6970 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Falkland Road, on or towards the West by the property of Bapty Brothers, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Ahmed and on or towards the South by the temple of Hanooman and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under E Ward No. 2590 (1) and now under D Ward No. 4291 and Street No. 388 and which premises are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1924.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C19355

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72. Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

Auction sale of an Immoveable Property, situate at Shaikh Memon Street without the Fort advertised for sale on Friday the 4th inst., has been POSTPONED sine die.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHENDY BAZAR, PAREL ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Mortgagee Kashibai, widow of Thaker Lalji Karson, and at the risk and on account of two of the Mortgagors Esmailji Alibhai and Dawoodbhai Alibhai and the Official Assignee as the Assignee of the estate of the said two insolvents and at the risk of the heirs of the third Mortgagor Abdul Karim Alibhai, deceased, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th February, 1920, and made between Esmailji Alibhai, Dawoodbhai Alibhai and the deceased Abdul Karim Alibhai who were the Mortgagors of the one part and Kashibai, widow of Thaker Lalji Karson, the Mortgagee, of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on this day THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3865 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2263, Street No. 383-387, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Cursondas Morlidhar, on or towards the South and East by the property of Abdulally Ahmedally and on or towards the West by the said Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamshedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers,
No. 8/10, Dean Lane, near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACK WOOD JACOBIAN STYLE CARVED, PLAIN, SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, LATEST TYPE GODREJ'S SAFE, RICH GLASS CROCKERY, PLATED ORNAMENTS, CARPETS, ETC.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 6th day of April, 1924, at 10 a.m. (S. T.) in Murli Mansions Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, made-to-order very valuable open carved and plain Jacobian style household furniture such as sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, large mirror back Jacobian sideboard and dinner wagons, Robert's drawing room cabinets and show-case, large-sized Mahogany corner cabinets, leather lined Chesterfield suites, Cottage piano, gramophone with records, roll top writing table and chairs, single and double brass and iron beds, large mirror door wardrobes, Ladies' chival dressing table and almyrah to match low and easy chairs, marble top wash-hand tables, wall clocks, latest quality, Godrej's Safe, rich glass ware crockery, cutlery, plated ware, utensils, etc., etc.

Property of Capt. R. I. Allen and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Teak and Blackwood, Dining, Drawing and Bed-room Furniture, Grandfather Clock, Perambulator, Electric Fan Glass Crockery and Platedware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Bungalow No. 34, Napier Road, Opp. Colaba Observatory Colaba made to order household furniture, such as sliding Dining table and chairs, English mirror back side board, dinner wagon, Chesterfield suites of sofas and easy chairs, full sized drawing room, Cabinets, silver show cases, Gramophone, blackwood carved centre table, tapestry lined drawing room suites, music teapoys, beds, mirror and panelled Almyrahs, Lady's Dressing table, marble top washing table, glass crockery and plated ware, etc.

Property of H. Armitage Esq.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of late Mr. N. P. Masani, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell on SUNDAY, 6th day of April, 1924, at 3 p.m. at Cadell Road, Mahim, next to Dadabhoy Dubash's bungalow very valuable house-hold furniture by known makers such as dining tables, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, German make Baby grand piano, drawing room Cabinets, tapestry lined silver show case, office tables, carpets, rich pictures, teapoys, iron beds, mirror panelled almyrahs, dressing tables, chest of drawers, marble tables, glass crockery and platedware, etc.

1 Oakland 6 Cylinder motorcar, as good as new, in perfect running order.

Property will be kept on view on Thursday, the 3rd inst.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd April 1924.

J. S MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY THE 5th APRIL 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFE, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO, LARGE BATH TUB, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 67 Rebsch Street, Byculla Near the Byculla Club Back Road very valuable household furniture etc., comprising dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, upholstered Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, rich carpets, pictures, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, handsome cabinets, pier tables, writing tables, sweet toned cottage piano, Godrej safe, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, reclining sofa, bent-wood chairs, large bath tub etc., etc.

The property of Tom Hatton Esq. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 6TH APRIL 1924 AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 6th day of April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 2 Bungalow opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshop Parel very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, glass, porcelain and platedware, drawing room suite, marble top table, fancy teapoys, rich carpets, pictures, hall cabinets, corner cabinets, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest and drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, reclining sofas hatstands, etc.

The property of H. S. Irving, Esq., Chief Foreman G. I. P. Railway Workshop and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd April 24.

VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS
APOLLO ST. FORT.
PHONE No 24065. BOMBAY.

GRAND WEEKLY AUCTION SALE THIS DAY.

Messrs. VORA & Co., Auctioneers, will on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 3rd inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the following in their show room at No. 18, Apollo Street, Opp. The Imperial Bank, comprising dining drawing and bedroom complete furniture, glassware, crockery Indian curiosity, phonograph, typewriter, English safes, fancy time pieces and table clocks, Electric chandelier ceiling and table fans, etc.

Precious jewellery by order of a gentleman set with diamonds, emeralds, pearls and rubies, necklace, bracelets, earrings, rings, rises, mala, mufflehain, collar, torontar, etc.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1924.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 70 of 1924 (Pitamberdas v/s David) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

1 Piano by Rose and Co., nearly new in sound condition.
1 Copper boiler (for hot water).
1 Ice chest.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Calcot Motor Car 2 seater 4 cylinder 8-10 H. P. in good running order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Thobern House, Apollo Bunder opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, valuable and handsome household furniture, glass crockery and platedware, dining table chairs, side board and crockery stand, Chesterfield, carpets, cabinets, piano, iron cots, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, hat stands, meatsafes, and very valuable books, etc., etc.

The property of late Prof. Louis Peltier.

N. B.—The friends and admirers of the late Professor are requested to attend the sale.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Room the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Mail Coach
1 secondhand rubber tyred Brougham (English).
1 secondhand rubber tyred glass door fronted Landau.
1 Horse with harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver in Suit No. 70 of 1924 (Pitamberdas v/s. David).

1 Calcot Motor Car 2 seater 4 cylinder 8-10 H. P. good running order.

By order of Mohamdally Bhaijibhai and on account and at the risk of Alibhai Tayeball Sanchawalla an Insolvent.

1 Canoe Victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF CULTIVATING GROUND, CUTTING GRASS AND DRAWING TODDY FROM TREES, ETC., FOR THE PERIOD OF ONE YEAR.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Monday, the 7th inst., sell by public auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at Tardeo Flats Chowki, the rights of cultivating ground, cutting grass and drawing Toddy from the following places.

The right of cutting grass from West of Curry Road Station and East of B. B. & C. I. Rly., Anton Hill, New Mohamedan cemetery, Clerk Road, Main Drain Road to the Vellard Garden, open drain from Clerk Road to the Reservoir Haines Road Cemetery, etc.

Rights of drawing Toddy for one year old burial ground at Haines Road, Batliwalla's Dharmshala compound, Ainsley Road, Widow Pensioner's Home.

The right of cultivating and cutting grass for one year. Reclaimed ground between Railway siding Tardeo.

For further particulars apply to the Municipal Commissioner's office or to the Superintendent's office, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay 3rd April, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DOROTHY DALTON
in "FOOL'S PARADISE"
A Paramount Super-de-Luxe production.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MARION DAVIES
In
THE "RESTLESS SEX"

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In
"THE MOLLYCODDLE"

Cinema Majestic
Presents
TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
Hindoostan Film Co's
RELIGIOUS PICTURE
JALANDHAR--SATI VRINDA
An entrancing story from the Puran, showing how a faithful woman redeemed the soul of a rakshasa.
SEE IT TO-DAY.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A PARAMOUNT—ARTCRAFT PICTURE
WILLIAM DE MILLE PRODUCTION
"THE PRINCE CHAP"
5 Reels—Featuring
THOMAS MEIGHAN
and
LILA LEE
THE MOST CHARMING LOVE STORY EVER TOLD!
The programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Comedy.
To-day :—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

To Your Sense of Patriotism, Self-Respect Love of Art and Amusement
You Are In Duty Bound
To see the wonderful Gigantic Super-Jewel in 8 Big Reels,
THE "TREASURE OF KALYAN"
A Picture that will GLADDEN
YOUR MIND EYE HEART BODY
LAST AND 3rd WEEK.
Daily 4 Shows—5, 7, 9, & 11 p.m.
NOVELTY CINEMA 'Phone No. 40106
Watch for next week's Programme.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—LAST WEEK
Owing to the demand of public the management of the Company decided to run the picture a week more. Don't miss to see it.
Kohinoor Super Photo-play
"GULBAKAVLI"
Daily:—5, 7, 9, & 11 p. m.
Saturday, and Sunday extra show at 3 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded By
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Akola:— SHRIRAM THEATRE.
Monday 31st March 1924 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASHI—
MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Saturday 5th April 1924 at 10 p.m. (S.T.)
TURUNGACHYA—DARANTA.
Sunday 6th April 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar

Under the patronage of Shrimant Shri Sayajirao Gaikwad of Baroda.
Gandharva Natak Mandali
only2 plays in Bombay at the Elphinstone Theatre
on
Special on account of Holiday—
Saturday 5-4-24 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SWAYAMWAR.
Sunday 6-4-24 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SOUBHADRA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 2.

City of Calcutta, Henderson, Liverpool.
Kasenga, James, New York.
Kidderpore, Sudell, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Muroran Maru, Watanab, Kobe.
Jalapa, Neal, New York.
California, Blankie, Liverpool.
City of Simla, Parker, Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer City of Karachi for Liverpool.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4898 tons, Captain Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasenga:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Kasenga, 4634 tons, Captain R. James, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kidderpore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Kidderpore, 3263 tons, Captain F. Sudell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo

S. S. Muroran Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Muroran Maru, 3251 tons, Captain Y. Watanab, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Jalapa:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Jalapa, 4386 tons, Captain F. C. Neal will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Simla:—The City Line steamer City of Simla 5954 tons, Captain F. W. Parker, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. California:—The W. and A. Graham Coy.'s steamer California, 10135 tons, Captain J. Blankie, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, April 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Stumfels, 3837, Antwerp, N F, L Edward and Co.
2 Malwa, 5984, London, 12-4, P & O S N Co.
3 Lima Maru, 4297, Java, 2-4, N Y Kaisha.
4 Devanha 4750, London, 3/4, M M & Co.
5 Alipore 3271 Japan, 3/4 M M & Co.
6 Taroba, 3657, Genoa, 8/4 M M & Co.
8 Jalapa 4386 N. Y. 3/4 Vol. Bros.
12 California, 10135, L'pool 5/4, Graham & Co.
13 Cochrane 1484, Leith N. F. Graham & Co.
14 Argun Maru 4040, Kobe, 6/4, O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Japan, N F, O S Kaisha.
2 City of Karachi, 3571 K'chi, 11/4 K N and Co.
4 Varela 1932, Busreh 4/4 M M & Co.
9 Liebenfels 3852 Karachi 3/4, Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Gambhira 3196, NF, N F M M& Co.
14 Bankura, 1905, Busreh, 9/4, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmedi 1331, Busreh, N F, E S N Coy.
B Garmula 3234 K'chi N. F. M M & Co.
C & R Muroron Maru 3757 Japan 3/4 N Y Kaisha.
E Nagpore, 3226, N F, 18-4, M M and Co.
K Sultania, 2738, NF, NF, A S Shustary
M Shustar, 1718, N F, N F, H S Shustary and Co.
Piave, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkanda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 7th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra due about 27th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kathlamba (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sagoland due about 12th April L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Boogkerk due about 23rd April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hovenkirk due about 14th May, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Tyala due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenta due about 13th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.
Bohemia (not fixed), Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM GENOA.

Filippo Arteili due about 22nd April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Corinth due about 9th April F F Campbell Co.
Mineric due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 8th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Atlas Maru due about 14th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru due about 16th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Burma Maru due about 26th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 28th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Perim due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 13th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 22nd April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Padua due about 30th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 3rd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 14th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 5th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 19th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karanara due about 3rd May, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

April 2.

S. S. Devanha for London:—25 cwts mother of pearl, E Virji and Co, 201 cwts Turbieric, C Peraj and Co, 40 bales Hemp, C Peraj and Co, 24 bales Hemp, B Meyer & Co, 30 bales Fox skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 3 bales Goat skin, Cox's Shipping Agency.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Janan Cotton T Co. 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—6000 cwts Castorseed, Strauss and Co. 50 bales Hemp, B Meyer & Co, 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co 330 bales cotton, A Spinner and Co, 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Urbino for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton Lagley and Co.

S. S. Taroba for Genoa:—5 tons old iron scrap, K M Nathoo.

S. S. Sierra Morena for Antwerp:—100 bales cotton fly, G K Kaisha.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, N Fattelly and Co, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co. 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 10 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Sevella:—50 cases S Casenge, S M Kadarbux.

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Matiana for Havre:—220 bales cotton Chachaty Cotton Exports.

S. S. Cochrane for Dunkirk:—1000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S. S. Malwa for London:—1000 cwts. Myrabottam, Kalyandas Bros, 20 bales cow hides H B Ranji and Co, 3 cases Boot Polish Indo Saxon Commercial Co, 2002 cwts myrabollam, P Mathradas & Co.

For Middlesbrough:—500 tons manganese ore, W and A Granam and Co.

For Melbourne:—500 cwts myrabollam, P Mathradas and Co.

S. S. Jalapa for New York:—4000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros, 100 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co, 13 bales woollen druggets, F Bejsser.

For Philadelphia:—33 casks goat skin, Deccan T Co.

S. S. City of Karachi for Liverpool:—73 bales wool, G Chabanamal, 220 bales wool V Oomersey, 180 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 300 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co, 2 Loose Bowls, Mather and Platt Ltd.

S. S. Garmala for Adelaide:—200 cwts myrabollam, P Mathradas and Co.

S. S. Manela for Hamburg:—28 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Antwerp:—60 cwts Gum Karaya, N Mulji and Co.

S. S. C M Mailpol for Haiphong:—873 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Muraran Maru for Hongkong:—73 cwts cloves, C Dewcaran.

S. S. Nagpore for Shanghai:—160 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Hongkong:—618 bales grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S. S. Lima Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton Vardhman Bros, 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 134 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co. 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co. 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Moji:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Aryuna Maru for Kobe:—17 bales cotton, N Fallelly and Co, 500 bales cotton, C K Kaisha, 400 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

IMPORTS.

April 2.

S. S. Malwa from London, Agents M M & Co:—32 boxes Bar Gold, 4 boxes gold coin 2 boxes specie, 1 box Pearl, 1 box Sovereigns, 1 box silver (French dollar) 168 bars silver, 25 bales cotton.

From Marseilles:—345 cases Vermouth, 10 cases Preserved olives, 15 cases Liquors, 4 cases Preserves, 14 cases bar gold, 500 cases alimentary paste, 31 cases aniline colour, 6 casks aniline colour, 65 bags Boots, 10500 bags Loaf sugar, 50 jottas soap.

S. S. Gantois from Delagoa Bay, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—5058 tons coal.

S. S. Yankee Arrow from Port Orient, Agents Standard Oil Co. of New York:—4100 tons Refined oil in bulk.

S. S. Varela from Busrah Agents British Indm S N Co Ltd:—1 box Specie, 6 cases Specie, 9 bdles Specie.

S. S. Gamaria from Calcutta, Agents British India S N Co Ltd:—3218 Bags Rice, 1864 bags, betelnut, 216 bales paper, 40 cases red lead dry, 213 coils manilla Rope, 64 coir, Tarved yarn Yarn, 200 kgs Red Lead, 7 7 kg white Paint, 12 Kgs White Zinc Paint, 2 kgs Black Paint, 16 kgs Oak Colour Paint, 40 kgs Chocolate Paint, 23 drums Green Paint, 100 drums cobra brand paint oil, 25 drums Linseed oil, 300 drums Linseed oil, 70 drums Linseed oil, 14 cases Pumica Stone, 400 bags Radiophter, 1th bags oil cake, 10 cases Indigo, 34 cases medicine, 32 Pkgs Belting 31 Tkges Brass Buangoor, 540 steel ck Road Tar, 14 cases Gramophone goods, 24 cases Printing ink, 30 cases country soap, 15 rolls Mattings, 20 bags pepper 1280 bags Copra, 15 bdles matts, 601 bales old gunny, 103 cases tea, 1406 H/C tea, 458 chests tea, 50 chests crow tea, 65 chests cotta tea, 375 bales Heavy Oces, 1700 bales H Cloth, 905 bales B Twill, 315 bales gunny bags, 120 jute twine, 78 Pkges ordinary jute Casketing.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Apr. 2.

	Rs.	A.	P
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	6
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	1	7	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weigh') No. 5202/6203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay.			
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	6
Longcloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	9
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	7	0
Diamond Chula per lb	1	6	0
Salita :—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	3
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	9
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	7	2	0
Phoenix per piece	7	2	0
Swan Finlay per piece	7	2	0
Hindustan per piece	7	2	0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—			
Pearl per piecce			
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	10	0
Bombay United per piece	8	10	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece	9	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	9	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

OIL MERCHANTS AND CORPORATION.

The following is the memorandum submitted to the President and Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation by the Secretary of the Oil Merchants' Association on behalf of the Association:—

Gentlemen, I have the honour to place before you the following facts which I trust will receive your careful attention.

That I made an application to the Corporation through my attorneys Messrs. Mulla & Mulla dated the 19th July, 1923, in which I attempted to show that the classification now in vogue is quite inconsistent with the Resolution lately passed by the Corporation raising the storage of vegetable oil from 200 to 3000/- gallons, at the same time repeating my request of the previous application herein through my attorneys Messrs. Mulla & Mulla dated the 28th February 1923, in which I requested the Corporation to reduce the License fee from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 15/-. The pity of it is that both the said applications were simply recorded by the Corporation without doing anything more. I now again repeat that a charge of Rs. 30/- is ridiculous and to say the least is simply another salt tax. The statement by the Commissioner in his report that the expenses of the License Department have risen from so many Rupees to so many Rupees as quite absurd and quite inconsistent. I, therefore, request you to revise your previous Resolution.

Again, I have respectfully to draw your attention to my previous application dated the 22nd August 1923, and say that it is quite untrue that the application in question deals with the question of License fee, and as the same was previously disposed of, it was not necessary to look into the same. I protest that the said application does not contain a word about the License fee. That apart and without any connection with that question it deals with the position of the word oil (other sorts) referred to in Schedule M of Section 394 and other matters which the Corporation should know in order to come to a right decision. It points out clearly that the meaning of the Section is twisted only to feed the License Department and make money in the name of public health and safety. I, therefore, say that this application dated the 22nd August 1923, was misread before the Corporation and the Corporation was grossly misled. I have, therefore, to request the Corporation to think over the matter again.

INDIAN YOUTHS' FEDERATION.

A NON-COMMUNAL ORGANISATION.

Mr. T.S. Gopalkrishna writes:—

The need of an organization based upon a non-communal character to bring about the young men and women of the country into a closer contact than that at present prevails cannot be too much reiterated—in fact, it would be a stepping stone to the fuller realisation of the great ideals that move the minds of the thoughtful Indians of the present day. The "Voice of India" of the 26th March, under the heading "India's Youth" writes, "The youth of India require to be organized very soon and taught to feel their place in life and their duty. Their place can be that of workers; their duty must be Action and Obedience. Then only can we recall our drifting, anchorless youths to their former moorings and afterwards place them in a path of work and reconstruction of our Broken National Life. What speakable would it be to see the youths of Punjab and Oudh, Kashmir and Sindh from the North; the Bengalee and the Telugu from the East; the Tamilian and the Malayali from the South; and the Kanarese, the Maharastrian and the Gujarati of the West work hand in hand in 'esprit de corps' for the commonweal! Looking at the present day communal feudalism and the diverse claims of nationalism demanding each a share in the great whirlwind that waves the Indian Ocean, nothing could be more suicidal than the shirking of responsibility by young men and women of the country; and it is, therefore, proposed to found an Association which would be open to all Indian communities and carry its activities, first and foremost, for progress on a national basis against the ordinary, selfish and ethnic objects of communal organizations which grow in India like mushrooms. To be brief, the objects of the proposed Association are:—

(1) To afford facilities for literary political and social activities by means of establishing a first class reading room and library in a central locality in the City of Bombay which would allow the daily attendance of members.

(2) To publish a monthly magazine. For this purpose it is the intention of the Association to secure the services of an experienced Indian journalist of first class repute, who, in addition, will shoulder the responsibility of the Secretaryship of the Association. This occupation is open to both men and women. A remuneration not less than Rs. 500 will be proposed for the appointment, subject to yearly increment which will be decided upon in course of time.

(3) To establish a free employment bureau for members of the above association who will be required to register their names at a nominal fee to be decided upon.

(4) To afford educational facilities for young men and women who are desirous to furthering their career in any special branch of knowledge.

(5) To encourage inter-communal marriage and render aid in any possible manner for the work of social reform among the backward communities of India. This Association observes no caste system.

(6) To advocate common brotherhood on a rationalistic basis as against the doctrine of this or that religion. One of this greatest obstacles to early realisation of Indian aspirations has been the question of religion and it is the intention of this association to subordinate religious doctrines to individual and national growth.

(7) To favour total prohibition and abolish traffic in women.

(8) And to do generally all that will go a long way in bridging up the differences of the rival communities and to secure progress on a national federation.

A subscription of Rs. 12 (yearly) is payable in four quarterly instalments. Admission fee is Rs. 5. Arrangements have been made with the Central Bank of India to receive subscriptions direct from members which will be credit in the "Indian Youths' Federation Account."

Views are invited from youngmen and women who are below 30 years and above 18 years with a view to the early formation of the association. For the present there will be only one centre of activities and it is expected that at a later stage branches will be opened in the principal cities of India.

For further particulars apply to:—Mr. T. S. Gopalkrishna, Organiser, Nevatia Bldg, Hughes Rd., Bombay.

NEW MATERNITY WARD AT POONA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 1.

Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister for Education, at the Sassoon Hospital to-day declared open the new Maternity ward built by Mr. Temuljee Sorabjee Auklesaria. The new building is an extension of the existing Parsee Maternity ward of the hospital to which it adds four beds. Hon. Mr. Jadhav in the course of his speech referred to the efforts that H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson was making to increase the accommodation in various hospitals. The Minister took the opportunity to eulogise the services of Lieut. Col. C. Maddock, the retiring Civil Surgeon of Poona, who, by his prompt action, saved the life of Mahatma Gandhi.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by His Excellency Sir Frank Sly arrived at Kamta and motored to Muktesar camp on March 30.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 2.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/8
Bank's selling D D 1/4 21/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 21/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 11/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 23/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 500
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 550
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 540
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 141/
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 134½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 337
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.30 1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 76/10
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.90
London Brussels Frcs. 90.50
London—Rome Liras 97/20
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady

	London, April 1.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 11/16 Quiet
Par Gold	£ 4-15-11 Quiet
Par Silver Spot.	33 1/4 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Market	Apr. 2 Rates.
Bank Telegraphic		1/4 5/8
Bank Demand		1/4 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s		1/4 7/8
Fcs. Demand		500
American Dollars		337
Hongkong Dollars		171
Shanghai		236
Japan		141
Singapore		179

Market Steady.

	London, April 1
Rentes 3 per cent.	55 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/4
„ „ 2 months hence	33 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver—Small support Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, April 1.
Stockholm	16.26
Christiania	31.15
Amsterdam	11.63
Switzerland	24.48
Belgium	Yesterday's 98.87
Athens	253.50

	London, April 1.
Exchange on London in Paris	76.15
„ „ „ Germany	
„ „ „ Italy	97.97
„ „ „ New York, April 1.	
Demand Bills	4.30.00

DISCOUNTS.

	London, April 1.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1 8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
6 „ „	4 3/8
„ „ „	
Rentes 5 Per cent	23 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, April 1.
Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 1/4 + 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	92 3/4 + 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	102 7/16 + 5/16
Consols 2 1/2%	56 + 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45 —
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (sterling Loan)	64 1/2 + 1 1/2
Govt. Securities 3 %	55 1/4 + 1/4

	London, April 1.
Conversion Loan	£ 77
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 100 5/4
7 per cent. Indian Loan. „	110

BULLION.

BOMBAY, April 2.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16 7 3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16 7 9
Bar gold ready, Rs. 26-3-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 26-3-6
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81-13
Bar silver ready Rs. 81-12
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-8
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82-13

LONDON, April 1.

Bar gold ready 24-15-11
Silver ready d 33-4
Silver forward d. 33-2
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. China sold. London speculations are buying.
TONE OF SILVER—Steady. India and China

GOLD.

Bombay, Apr. 2.

Ready.—26—3—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Chitor	26—4—6		26—3—6	26—3—6
Vasakh	26—5—6		26—4—6	26—4—6

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—3—0
Vasakh 0—5—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay Apr. 2.

Ready:—81—4—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Chitor	81—12—0		81—8—0	81—8—0
Vasakh	82—1—0		81—14—0	81—14—0

Teji Mandi:—
Chitor 0—12—0
Vasakh 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, April 2.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67/6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93-12
5 per cent Loan tax free due 1933 97-7
5 per cent Loan tax free due 1945-55 Rs. 98-5
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103-2
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104-2
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-4
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-7
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-2
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 103-6
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104-2
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108-2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101-4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929-45 Rs. 101-4
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

2nd April, 1924.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged to 7 points lower in old crops and 10 to 16 points in new crops in New York futures. The market was steady at the opening on scattered buying but later eased on New Orleans and speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported 14 to 26 points up. The advance was due to general buying and some short covering.

Although a small decline was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 562½ i.e. Re. 1½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. On general buying the market touched Rs. 563. At about this level prominent shroffs and Commission Houses were moderate sellers which caused the prices to give way to Rs. 561 at which rate the Bazar closed at 4 p.m. The market was totally featureless to-day and very little business was done. Exporters and Japan Houses were quiet. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 560½ and closed weak at Rs. 558 on selling by Marwari shroffs.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 551 and declined to Rs. 548 on general selling, and closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 550 and closed easier at Rs. 553 F.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 520 and Rs. 525 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday with good demand for nice Berar and Broach. About 4000 Bs. are reported to have been sold.

No tenders were made to-day against F.G. Broach April/May cotton.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6-30 P. M.

	Bombay, April. 2		
Fully Good Broach	April/May		558
Fully Good Bengal	May		519
Fully Good Bengal	July		524
Fine Oomra	May		546
Fine Oomra	July		552

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Apr. 2

Description,	Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	560	545	530	515
M. G. Oomra No. 3	575	565	550	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	605	595	580	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	590	580	565	
M. G. Broach No. 2	595	585	575	565
M. G. Mathia	558	548	538	518
M. G. Khandesh	565	555	540	525

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Apr. 2
Fully Good Broach April/May	561
„ „ Bengal May	517
„ „ July	521
Fine Oomra May	548
Fine Oomra July	553
Good Southerns May/June	581

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

April 2.

New York Market 1st April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
28.43	May	28.50+07	28 33—07	28.36	—07
27.35	July		27 20—15	27.35	
24.5	Oct			24.40	—10
24.20	Dec			24.04	—16

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 28.64, lowest 27.95, range 69 points. Speculative selling and New Orelans selling early; market rallied on scattered buying and local shorts covering.

Liverpool Market 1st April 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
16 54	May	16.90+34	16 88+34	16 80+26	
14 07	July	16.43+36	16.39+3:	16.31+24	
14 35	Oct			14.49+14	
13 83	Jan	14.00+17		13.97+14	
	Egyptian				
20.10	May			20 25+18	
18 27	Nov			Mutilated.	

Telegraphic market advices:

(1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 275,000.

(2) Market firm. General buying. Some short covering

(3) American cross rate 429 7/8. May highest 16.99, lowest 16.72, range 27 points.

(4) General buying. Lack of selling power. Local and straddle selling later. Weather is too cold for germination.

Another of our New York friends cable us as under:

"We look for higher prices but rather later on."

Liverpool, April. 1.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp-	3000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet but firm		17.51
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		21.30
New York 11 a.m.	May	28.37
(As known in Liverpool	July	27.24
at closing time.)	Oct.	24.35
New Orleans 10 a m.	May	28.36
	July	27.17

Liverpool, April. 1.

	To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.O.	May 16.80+76
Liverpool.	July 16.31+24
	Oct. 14.49+14
	Jan. 13.97+14

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Liverpool April 1. To-day's price.
April	
May	16.99+45
June	
July	16.40+33
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	14.57+22
Nov.	
December	
January	14.02+19
Feb.	
Mar.	
April	
Egyptians—July	20.28

CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, April 1. To-day's Price
April	16.89+26
May	16.80+26
June	16.68+28
July	16.31+24
August	15.73+22
September	15.05+18
October	14.49+14
November	14.17+14
December	14.09+14
January	13.97+14
February	13.90+14
March	13.83+14
April	13.78+14

Tone—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, April. 1. To-day price
April	20.28+18
May	20.28+18
June	20.22+18
July	20.15+17
August	19.90+12
September	19.43+08
October	18.78+11
November	18.38+11
December	18.28+11
January	18.23+11

LIVERPOOL MARKET will close at 4 30 p. m. from 14th Instant up to 25th.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTT COTTON.

	Liverpool, April. 1.
M.G. Bengal Good	11.30
„ „ Fully Good	11.70
„ „ Fine	12.10
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.00
„ „ Fully Good	12.50
„ „ Fine	13.00
M. G. Broach, Good	13.70
„ „ Fully Good	14.10
„ „ Fine	14.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.20
„ „ Fully Good	11.60
„ „ Fine	12.00

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

	New York, April. 1. To-day's Prices
Futures at New York.	May 28.36—07
	July 27.35
	Oct. 24.40—10
	Dec. 24.04—16

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, April. 1.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
April Sellers	29/4
July Sellers	25/—
July/Sept, Sellers	24/4 1/2
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay	
July/Sept. Sellers	24/8 1/2
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	24/8 1/2

Tone—Demand is Very Quiet after little business.

LINSEED.

	London, April. 1.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
April/May Done	£ 18 7/8

Tone.—Rather easier but little business.

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
April./Value	36/3
May/Aug Done Sellers.	36/3

RUBBER.

London, April. 1.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May/June	11 1/6

Tone Esier

Plantation First Latex Crepe A.	12 1/2

Tone:—Firm Better demand and few Sellers

WHEAT.

	London, April 1.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
A/M	42/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.	
A/M Buyers	41
AUSTRALIAN A/M Sellers	47/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Value	30
WHEAT Choice White Karachi.	
per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Buyers-Firm	44

Tone—Dull.

Wheat, Cargo, Barletta Russo, 63½ lbs. paid 1 1/6 for way shipment to United Kingdom.

Wheat, Cargo, South Australian, paid 46/9 for March shipment to continent.

SEEDS.

London April 1.

Linseed La Plate Argentine closed rather easier and with little business reported at £ Paid for A/M shipment	17 1/4
Cottonseed Bombay closed firm at Sellers for April/May shipment	£* 10 1/6
Castorseed Bombay closed firm at Sellers for A./M. shipment	23 3/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Apr. 2.

(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9 14 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 6 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 13 0	12 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 4 0	11 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	71 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	68 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	65 0 0	13 2 0
Poppyseed, White	12 0 0	12 10 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 0 0
Barley	33 0 0	
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 13 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May	6 11 9
Wheat, August/September	7 1 6
Linseed, April/May	12 4 9
Linseed Sept,	12 13 6
Groundnuts A/M	68 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/M	15 8 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	73 6 0

METALS.

	London April 1
English best Selected copper	69 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. C	£ 65—
Copper Braziers	£ 86—
Yellow Metal	£ 8 1/8
Hard Spelter	30 nominal
TIN BLOCK	258 3/8.
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 15/16

BRASS

	Bombay, Apr. 2. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 4 0
Do	1	65 4 0
Do	1 1/4	65 4 0
Do	1 1/2	65 4 0
Do	1 3/4	65 4 0
Do	2	65 4 0

COPPER.

	Bombay per md.	Apr. 2, Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	75 0 0
Copper	1/	76 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	76 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	77 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	77 0 0
Copper	2/	77 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		79 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		64 0 0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2,		65 0 0
„ „ 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		76 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

		Bombay, April. 2. per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	1 1 9
Currimbhai	No.	12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone	No.	12 1/2	0 15 0
David	No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Trikamdas	No.	10 1/2	0 15 3
Sattara	No.	10 1/4	0 15 3
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0 13 0
Light house	No.	6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	No.	40-1	1 13 6
Japan	No.	42-2	2 0 0
Japan	No.	20	1 1 0
Japan	No.	32	1 9 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, April 2.

The market to-day opened with a slightly easier tendency. We anticipated a further decline by 5d. during the latter part of the day, but the market has gone down beyond our forecast. Near positions have seen a decline of 8 pence further. New crop has declined by 6d. and spot sugar by 4 annas per cwt.

Latest telegram from our Java Agents runs as follows:—

"19 guilders per picul ex warehouse".

There has been very little business done To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 3,000 bags.

The following are the evening quotations ruling the bazar.

Fine White Java Ready Rs. 26 per cwt.
April sh. 28/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
April sh. 28/2 per cwt.
June/July sh. 25/6 per cwt.
July/Aug/September sh. 24/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Continental B. R. B. beet sugar ready Rs. 25/8 per cwt.

SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, MARCH 31

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	407-8	407-8	
Bombay Cotton	545	540	
Bombay Dyeing	675-482-8	681-4-678-12	
Century	347-4-352-8	351-4	
Nagpur	463-12-465	466-4-465	
Colaba	165-162-8	162-8	
Crescent Ex-divi	225	226-4	
Indore ex-divi	377-8-380	381-4	
Kohinoor	1070	1070	
New Great	362-8-70-365	367-8-366-4	
Pearl ex-divi,	508-12-510	510	
Phoenix	417-8	417-8	
Bharucha	388-392-8-390	387-8	
Simplex	280-282-8	228-8	
Swan ex-divi	695	685	
Swadeshi	477-8-482-8	482-8-48-14	
Pabani	317-8	315	
Fazal	810-815	810	
Mathuradas	300	300	
Tata Mill	245	245	
Globe	60	60	
Mysore	117-8	116-4	
Madhavji	232-8	232-8	
Finlay ex-divi.	545	545	
Gokak	102-8	102-8	
Edward Sassoon	207-8	207-8	
Myre Sassoon	147-8	147-8	
Alcock	212-8	210	
Bombay Burma Old	288-12	285	
Bombay Elec. Tram	89-6	89-6	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	87-8	87-8	
Bundi Cement	8-12	9	
Central E. Mining	22-12	22-12	
Indian Cement	55	55	
Katni Cement Ordy.	70	70	
Shivrajpur	33-8	33-8	
Tata Steel Ordy.	24-4	23-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	91-4-90	88-12	

SHARES.

BOMBAY, April 2.

Market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 407/8; Apollo 20/8; Bombay Cotton 540; Bombay Dyeing 677/4; Century 351/4; Cent India 165; Colaba Land 162/8; Crescent 226/4; Edward Sassoon 207/8; Indian Bleaching 105; Indore Malwa 381/4; Kohinoor 1070; New Great 366/4; Pearls 510; Pabaney 315; Shapurji 387/8; Simplex 281/4; Swan 685; Swadeshi 481/4; Tata Mill 245.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 430; Alcock 210; Bombay Burma 285; By Burma N I 57/8; Bt Burma Petrol 5/8; By Tramway 89/6; By Steam 87/8; Bundi Cement 9; Katni Ord 90; Katni Defd 170; New India Ins 12; Shivrajpur 33/8; Tata Ord 23/8; Tata Defd 88/12; Tata Hydro 710; Scindia Steam 6/3.

BANKS.

Imperial 139; Imperial Partly paid 351/4; India 77/8; Central 25/8.

	London, April 1.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai	£ 130
National	£ 45
Eastern	£ 55/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 1.

In Share Market to-day jutes with a better gunny market revived and showed a more active speculative demand. The enquiry continued throughout the day closing firm with buyers predominations.

In coals steady with a fair business passing at late rates. Bansdeopur, however, improved about 6 points on current quotations while Jainty Central dropped about two.

In teas quiet but steady with a fair enquiry for Kalacherra which improved about nine and Rajabari six points.

Government Securities:—Firm.

In Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel shew a further small decline otherwise business in this section was very limited. Boraree coke shew a fall of about 2 points.

Following were the closing quotations:—Government Securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66/15 s.i. lots, 5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 94, 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 101/6 s.i. Do 1927 101/8, do 1930 103/8 s.i. Railways:—Hoshiarpur Dhoab Brance Railway 78 o.i. Kalighat Flat Railway 71/8 Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton 22/4.

Jutes:—Auckland 180, Birla 7/15, Clive 34/12 s.o.i., Craig 6/2, Empire 45/12, Gondalpara 700 x.d., Hooghly ordy. 74/4, Howrah 43, Hukumchand ordy. 8/7, Lansdowne 285 s.i., National 276/8 s.i., Reliance 51/12 s.i., Standard 365, Union 477/8 s.i.

Coals:—Bansdeopur 33/12, Burrakur 35/4 s.o.i., Ghusick and Muslia 19/4, Gopalichuck 20/4, Jainty 5/12, Kalapahari 36 New Beerbhoom 36 s.o.i., New Teesturya 9, Sinsiran B. 2/14, Standard 60, Union 19/12, Upper Pench 2/6.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements 1/10, Indian Iron and Steel 37/8, Barraree Coke 5/12 British India Corporation ord. 5/8 x.d. s.i., Indian Enfield Cables 1/13, Carew and Company 92.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 30 s.i., Ex Eastern Terai 7/14, Ghazipore 5/8 Kalacherra 100, Rajabari 74, Roopacherra 41/8, c.d., Cum Rights Rutema 14/4, Sapoi 22, 22 Tengpani 13/4.

Debentures:—6 per cent. Naihati Jute Debentures 1925 97/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and twenty-one thirty-second pence and demand is one shilling four and eleven sixteenth pence.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

In sympathy with a firm gunny market the jute section ruled strong throughout the morning on a good speculative demand and outside buying orders. Reliances maintained a good advance on rumours of an increased dividend beyond a rival in the demand for gopalichucks.

The coal section ruled quiet.

In the tea section enquiry for central cachar and Kalacherra continues.

In the miscellaneous section a small parcel of Indian iron and steel changed hands at yesterday's price.

Government securities were firm at advancing rates.

Following were the closing quotations: Government securities 3½ per cent. Government paper 67/6. 5 per cent. bonds 1933 97/11, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 98/14 S. O. L., 5½ per cent. Bonds 104/6 S. I. 6 per cent. bonds 1926 101/5, do 1927 101/14 S. I., do 1932 104/6.

Banks:—Eastern Bank 73 X. D. S. I. Imperial Bank Conty 350.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairabb Bazar Railway guaranteed 23 S. I.

Cottons:—Kesoram Preg. 55/10, Cawnpore textiles 4/2.

Jutes:—Aliance Pref. 92 X.D., Auckland 185, Budge Budge 437/8 S. L., Caledonia 502, Cheviot 255/8 S. L., Clive 35/2 S. L., Dalhousie 377, Empire 45/12, Fort Gloster 819/8, Hooghly Ordy. 75/8, Howrah 43/8 S. L., Kumarhatty 502/8, Kinnison 910 S. L., Lansdowne 291/8 S. L., Lawrence 505 S. L., Lothian 397, Northbrook 51/8, Orient 188, Reliance 53/8.

Coals:—Ghusick and Muslia 19/4, Gopalichuck 20/14, Jainty Central 5/12, Pench River 6, Sowardih 2/14, Talcher 7, Union 19.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 37/8, Triton Insurance 86, Associated Hote Pref. 45, British India Corporation Ordy 5/12 X. D., Burma Corporation 8/8, Indian Enfield cables 1/14, Bengal bonded warehoused shares 24 S. I.

Tea companies:—Atal tea 17/8, Bishnauth 30/4, Central Cachar 104 C. D., Tukvar 27/4.

Debentures:—7 per cent. Auckland jute debentures 103 S. L., 6 per cent. Reliance jute debentures 97.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and five-eighth pence and demand is one shilling four and thirty-second pence.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, 1st April 1924. 1923-24	1922-23	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 28th Mar. to 31st Mar. 1924	44750	73466	—28712
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 31st Mar. 1924	2605518	2597615	+7903
Shipments for the bi week from 28th Mar. to 31s Mar, 1924.			
Europe:—			
United Kingdom.	2692	..	+2692
Continent	22826	21099	+1727
China, Japan & Coast Ports	21160	69115	—47559
Total	46678	90214	—43536

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 31st Mar. 1924.

Europe:—			
United Kingdom	114327	86,00	+23227
Continent	672405	448429	+223976
China	107239	246411	—139172
Japan	972608	1033764	—61156
Coast Ports*	39582	30343	+9239
Total	1906161	1845047	+61114
Afloat in harbour Europe	29407	11937	+17470
China, Japan and Coast Ports	45354	36979	+8375

*Including 18379 bales for U. S. of America.

Note:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available, but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 2.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April 1, 1924.

Cotton	9469 Bales
Wheat	6261 Cwts
Linseed	15342 „
Rape etc.,	5364 „
Gingellyseed	1143 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	586 „
Castorseed	4238 „
Rice	4803 „
Myrabollams	3897 „
Ccttonseed	14501 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2021 „
Juwar	4651 „
Masur	51 „
Barley	1154 „
Bajri	1997 „
Coal	501 Tons.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 13th week of the current year the total mortality 893 was 39 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 37.45. These figures compare favourably with those for the 13th week of 1923 when the mortality was 906 and death-rate 38.61, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 1,045 and death-rate 48.90.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 340 as against 4 and 320 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 199 were among infants under one year of age; 25 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death.

Small-pox caused 143 attacks and 74 deaths.

Plague caused 34 attacks and 27 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 348 and compares favourably with that for the 13th week of 1923 when the figure was 315 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) Vls. 324.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

II PRELIMINARY ROUND.

YOUNG MUSLIMS (2) BEAT CATHEDRAL H.S.

The Cathedral High School were distinctly off-colour yesterday when the Young Muslims beat them by two goals to nil. It was a keenly contested game but the Muslim attack was decidedly better. A lively pace began the struggle and the school were soon in the Muslim area but obtained a twenty-five. Attacking now was equally shared and both goals were visited in turn. Sinclair sent a shot over the Muslim goal much to the disappointment of the juvenile school supporters. The Muslims who were without Rasul, showed some clever stick work and before half time was announced H. Khan drew first blood.

The School forwards showed improvement at the start of the second half but several misses spoilt their chances. Their energies were concentrated on equalising and the defence moved up leaving their area in charge of an erratic goalie. The Muslims baffled every attempt of the school forwards and midway in the second moiety a fine run by H. Khan and his subsequent pass to Karambhya the centre-forward resulted in the latter scoring the second goal. Anxiety and eagerness were responsible for several chances lost by the School forwards. Mahar and Spilling remained back and the rest of the team congregated in the Muslim area but were unable to introduce short passing. The Muslim left back Haq bled from the nose badly as a result of an unfortunate swing by Spilling but soon recovered.

The final stages saw the school forwards attacking vigorously but they had not pierced the Muslim defence even once till the final whistle. After the game several school players made unpleasant remarks about a referee's decisions and one of them went as fas as to threaten him. We hope there will be no occasion for remarking on such uncivil behaviour towards an umpire.

The teams were:—

Young Muslims:—Kazi; Nazirkhan and Hague; A. G. Khan; N. Siddiqui and Ahmed; Vakil Ahmed, H. Khan, Karambhaya, M. Siddiqui and Lokhandwalla.

Cathedral H.S.:—Hodgkinson; Flight and Mahar; White, Leontzini and McGill; Navarra, Spilling, Hudson, Sinclair and Kelly.

Referees Messrs. Thornback and Magpore walla.

AN EXCITING GAME.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (3) BEAT IMPROVEMENT TRUST (1).

A dashing game was the result of the meeting between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Improvement Trust in the second preliminary round of the Aga Khan Tournament when the home team won by three goals to one after a very exciting and keen struggle There were several changes in the Improvement Trust teams which considerably weakness their defence. Barnes was a good substitute between the sticks and so was Williams at left half. The Gymkhana were again without Bertwistle and Turten is on the sick list. Lucas, their excellent centre half turned up yesterday but refrained from playing. Even exchanges began the game, the Improvement Trust defence the Gymkhana end. The home team soon secured a corner which was cleared and Jadhav getting possession sent the ball ahead but was beaten by Moss in a short race. A few minutes of mid-field play was followed by several attacks by the Trust forwards who however came to a full stop where James was concerned. Cumming's receiving from a clearance got into the Improvement Trust circle but finding no space to hit ultimately lost the ball. The Trust quintette were on the offensive again and Dalaya and Ganpat the inside and extreme left proving dangerous at times. Much of the danger was however averted by putting the Trust forwards "off side" which seemed the only way to check them. The Gymkhana made strenuous efforts just before the call of half time but the excellent defensive tactics of Dorsey the Trust centre-half foiled their attempts.

Play in the second half began on equal terms. Cummings was wise to change place with Wright on the left wing where he played a fairly good game. From a twenty-five in the opponent's area Nicol missed a clear pass. Dalaya made an individual effort but was successfully tackled by James. The Gymkhana secured a corner soon after but Brett was pulled up for sticks while hitting. After some of up and down play mainly individual efforts the Trust inside left got through the Gymkhana defence and his pass to the left half was sent over the mark. Half way in the second moiety Jadhav sent a pass in Jamdade who in his turn passed to Dalaya. The Trust left extreme finally got possession and beat Ireland with a pretty shot. The Gymkhana defence was a little disconcerted at this stage but their forwards soon made a headway. Nicol ran up and a diagonal pass from the right was tapped into the goal by Brett, Brames having foolishly run out of his place. The equaliser gave fresh vigour to the Gymkhana forwards who now played a better game. Nicol scored the winning goal ten minutes later. In the last few minutes the pace quickened. The Trust forwards did some stout running but were unable to beat the stout Gymkhana bulwark. Cummings and Nicol put in some good work and the Trust defence was sorely tried. While there were only five seconds for the final whistle the Gymkhana scored a third goal through Wright.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Ireland, Goodwin and James; Ranford, King and Moss; Brett, Napier, Nicol, Cummings and Wright.

Improvement Trust:—Barnes; Raffq and Marsmattin; Williams, Dorsey and Jadhav; Dorsey, Jamdade, Jadhav Dalava and Bhonsle.

Referees: Messrs. Thornback and Cyiaco DeSouza.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-30 Lusitanian vs. Y.M.C.A. (Byculla).
5-40 B.B.R.F.A. vs. Bombay Battalion.

PRESIDENCY TENNIS.

PERKINS BEAT RAJAIYER.

A fairly large crowd turned out at the Hindu Gymkhana to witness the trial of strength between Perkins, the Bengal champion and Raja Iyer the Hindu Gymkhana champion in the singles, and the replay of the overnight's unfinished match between Jeejibhoy and Jal Naroji and Raja Iyer and Bhagvat in the gentlemen's doubles. The contests provided an excellent exhibition of tennis, although the supporters of Raja Iyer were somewhat disappointed at the rather poor show put up by their favourite. It must, however, be remembered that the latter had to play two matches a day during the last three days which is bound to tell on any player in this hot season. Perkins played in the top of his form and notched the first set on the board before Raja Iyer knew where he was. This annihilation proceeded in the second set till Perkins ran the score to 5 games to 2 in his favour. Raja Iyer then played for all his worth and captured the next four games and took the lead at 6-5. But Perkins was not to be denied. With another great effort he won the match at 8-6. This victory came as a surprise to many as Raja Iyer had defeated Wagle in the Gymkhana Tournament, who in his turn had defeated Perkins in the Western India Tournament in two straight sets. Perkins should not have much difficulty in disposing of Dr. Chalam in the semi-final. He will most probably meet Andrew-Periera in the final when a very interesting duel may be expected.

The match between Raja Iyer and Bhagvat and Jeejibhoy and Naoroji remained unfinished again owing to failing light, the score being one set all. It was practically a repetition of the previous encounter. The Hindu pair had an easy win in the first set in which they surrendered only three games. They led in the second set upto 5-3 and then at the crucial moment their tactics failed them. Naoroji, playing a super game at this stage, pulled the set out of fire at 8-6.

The contest between Bhadkamkar and Sundaram was rather a tame affair. It must be said to the credit of the "old Man" that he deserved the highest praise for his victory for not only he lost the first set at 6-0 but he was behind Sundaram by two games till the sixth service. Then he mustered up all his strength and bagged game after game till he booked the set at 9-7. In the deciding set he found little difficulty in out-manoeuvring his opponent and won it at the expense of one game only.

In the mixed doubles Mrs. Row and Waglo had an easy victory over Miss Mahony and Khatau, the latter pair looking completely out of firm. The game was, however, much contested than the result would indicate. It was only the superior tactics and combination of the vetern pair that undid all the efforts of the younger pair.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES (4TH ROUND).

Perkins beat Raja Iyer (6-3) (8-6).
Bhadkamkar beat Sundaram (0-6) (9-7) (6-1)

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Row and Waglo beat Miss Mahoney and Khatau (6-0) (6-0).

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Raja Iyer and Bhagvat vs. Jeejibhoy and Naoroji (6-3) (6-8) unfinished owing to failing light to be replayed this evening.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

The matches commence at 5 p.m.

Court No. 1 Raja Iyer and Bhagvat vs. Jeejibhoy and Naoroji.

Court No. 2 Perkins vs. Chalam.

RADIO CLUB IN BOMBAY.

FACILITIES FOR MOFUSSIL MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, April 2.

The Bombay Presidency Radio Club, which was recently constituted for the primary purpose of stimulating interest in Radio Science and providing entertainments, both instructional and otherwise, for its members, has taken over a wing of the Royal Albert Sailors' Home in Bombay as club premises. The Club is very centrally situated, and its members will have the opportunity of enjoying the usual amenities of a social club and will be able to receive the concerts transmitted by wireless from the Club's transmitting station as in one of the Club rooms there is being installed a valve receiving set with voice amplifier and loud speaker. There will also be available in the club for instructional purposes a variety of receiving apparatus ranging from small crystal sets to multivalve, sets, and besides the ordinary periodicals and magazines, there will be wireless literature in the way of text books and magazines.

The Studio and transmitting apparatus are on Ballard Estate. The former is being fitted up by experts, and the latter will be operated by expert Marconi engineers.

WHAT THE CLUB PROVIDES.

The items, the club will be transmitting to its members will be varied, and include vocal and instrumental music, lectures, children's stories, weather-reports and news. The Club has entered into an arrangement with Reuter's and with the Associated Press of India, whereby the latest news items will be transmitted to the members in the evenings.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department (Wireless Branch) has authorised the Club to issue licences anywhere in the Bombay Presidency to members of the Club for receiving apparatus and therefore, every accepted applicant for membership will be able immediately to obtain his licence, purchase his receiving set and receive the benefits of the Club without undue delay.

The Club membership is now near its second hundred. His Excellency, Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, is the Patron, and Their Highnesses the Gackwar of Baroda, the Maharajas of Patiala, Rajpipla, and Gondal, together with Commander R. L. Nicholson, the Director of Wireless, P. G. Rogers, the Postmaster-General and F. E. Rosher are the Vice-Patrons.

Those wishing to become members should communicate with the Hon. Secretary either at the Royal Albert Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder, Bombay or Hazarwalla Building, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

COSMOPOLITAN AMBULANCE DIVISION.

The Annual Prize Distribution gathering of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas (Cosmopolitan Division) was held last Sunday, at the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Benevolent Institution, when Mr. A. M. Masani, (Educationist) presided.

Mr. Maneck Fardunji Mulla, Divisional Superintendent read out the report which stated among other things that members of this Division were present at the last Aga Khan Hockey Tournament and treated about half a dozen cases. 8 cases were treated "on public duty", 59 cases were treated "not on public duty", and 17 removals were made. This year, the Division had the privilege of sending a squad to Calcutta in order to compete with the Ambulance Challenge Cup and it made a decent show there. Before concluding Mr. Mulla took the opportunity of thanking Mr. H. S. Cardmaster for the voluntary services of Honorary Treasurer that the latter is rendering to the Division, and requested the President to distribute the following prizes:—

Lieut. K. J. Porter—For general efficiency.
Sergt. P. S. Rane—For general efficiency.
Corporal P. E. Doctor—The late Mr. Marker's prize for regularity.
Corporal D. M. Kothari—For securing the highest number of marks in the Annual Examination.
Private H. F. Avari—For general efficiency.
Private J. E. Cobla—The late Mr. Khambatta's prize for general efficiency.
Private P. B. Madan—Prize for regularity.
Private B. K. Sharma—For general efficiency.

The president, Mr. Masani after distributing the above prizes, made an instructive and interesting speech and admonished those present to continue their noble work and urged the members to swell their number. Mr. Masani expressed his great pleasure for giving him an opportunity to be present on the occasion and thanked Mr. Mulla for the same.

Mr. H. Cardmaster then thanked the president, Mr. Masani, for all the trouble he had taken and for honouring the Division with his presence and distributing the prizes. In so doing Mr. Cardmaster spoke at some length and said that Mr. Masani's name was a household word among the student world and that he (Mr. Masani) had exerted his utmost throughout his career as an educationist in the development of body and mind of the rising generation. Mr. Mulla then garlanded the president.

Those who desire to join the Division, should apply to Mr. Mulla, No. 31, New Marine Lines, or at the Headquarters of the Division at the B. J. Institute opposite the Charni Road Station, Queen's Road on Sundays at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

The staff of the Agra United Mills Ltd. presented an address to H. H. the Maharaja Dhiraja of Darbhanga on the occasion of his first visit to the mills.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

NEW CHAIRMAN ELECTED.

MR. CHINOY'S SERVICES APPRECIATED

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday. Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

The first item on the agenda was the election of the Chairman for the current year. On the motion of Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr. Haveliwalla, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy was elected Chairman for the current year.

Mr. Byramji then took the Chair.

Mr. Byramji in thanking the members for electing him hoped he would be able to maintain the high traditions and bear the heavy responsibilities of the office. He was conscious of the heavy duties which the office entailed. There were many complex problems which were going to crop up before them, and he hoped to be able to cope with them with the co-operation of the members. In 1888 their budget came to Rs. 52 lakhs, and now it was over 3 crores. All those things required the attention of the Chairman of the Standing Committee more and more and he hoped he would be able to give them satisfaction.

APPRECIATION OF OUT-GOING CHAIRMAN'S SERVICE.

Mr. Meyer Nissim then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Rahimtoolah for the valuable services rendered by him and recording the Committee's appreciation of the zeal, ability and courtesy with which he had discharged the arduous duties of office as Chairman.

Mr. Haveliwalla seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in supporting confessed he had started his work on the Committee as not a very friendly critic of the Chairman. Mr. Rahimtoolah had never spared himself, and had done his best for the Corporation. He had tried to reconcile the different views of the members, and bring out solutions of the various questions which would be acceptable to them all.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram said his hopes in him were more than realised, and Mr. Chinoy's business acumen had stood them in good stead.

Mr. L. R. Tarsee said the car of Standing Committee under the able chauffeurship of Mr. Chinoy had worked well. There were no petrol leakages, no misfirings, no accidents and no stoppages. Personally he was thankful to them for inducing him to join the Standing Committee, and for the help given to the speaker; because Mr. Chinoy had no politics, he was a great success.

Mr. Hussanally Rahimtoolah said the work of the Chairman had increased enormously and last year they had as many as 1718 items to go through.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said Mr. Chinoy's tact was wonderful and had it not been for it, they would not have been able to transact their business so well.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot associated himself with the remarks of the previous speakers. Mr. Chinoy's business experience had been of great use to them in the solution of their financial questions.

Mr. A. K. Pai said he was an ideal Chairman, and always consulted the convenience of the members.

The Commissioner said Mr. Chinoy had been of great assistance to him in his work, for which he was grateful. Some ten years ago when he first took his seat in the Corporation as Municipal Commissioner he was sitting next to Mr. Chinoy's brother and since then he had entertained an affection for the Chinoy family.

The Chairman agreed with all that had been said in favour of Mr. Chinoy and put the resolution to vote which was passed unanimously.

MR. CHINOY'S THANKS.

Mr. Rahimtoolah in thanking the members said their work was getting more and more, and in the new democratic Corporation the Chairman of the Standing Committe was subjected to the artillery of the members. If he was successful, it was due to the help and co-operation he had received from the various members.

STATIONERY ECONOMY.

After transacting some other business, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved: That the attention of the executive be drawn to the economies practised by the Government of India in the matter of stationery as can be seen from the various samples placed on the table.

Mr. Jamnadas said the samples were less costly and infinitely cheaper than those used by the Corporation and the Standing Committee. In this matter at least they could well follow the example of the Government of India, he said.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconding thought that much cheaper stationery could easily be used by them.

The Secretary was eventually asked to place the matter before the Retrenchment Committee.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. GOVINDJI ELECTED.

The result of the Municipal Elections for the vacant seat in the Bhuleshwar Ward was that Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji got 1,460 votes as against 520 to Mr. R. Venkatram. The former was declared duly elected.

BOMBAY MILLS.

120,000 MEN WURKING.

There was an accession of strength to the number of mill operatives who went back to their work on Wednesday. All the mills were working and the number of men employed was about one lakh and two thousand. Of course, those mills which were closed before the strike could not open their doors yesterday. The strike may now be taken as ended, so far as the major portion of the men are concerned. It is surmised that all mill workers who are in the city have now rejoined, and those who have left the city are expected to return to work sooner or later. Nothing further has been heard about the men who have been dismissed by the mill managers.

RETROCESSION OF BERAR.

SIR ALI IMAM'S STATEMENT.

Sir Ali Imam, who has been commissioned by the Nizam of Hyderabad to press his claim to the Province of Berar made in mail week a statement to "The Times".

I understand that after the publication last month of the letter of his Exalted Highness to the Viceroy making the claim questions were asked in Parliament and that once again Colonel Howard-Bury was good enough to express solicitude that constitutional practice should be observed in this matter. I can assure you that there is not the slightest intention to depart from such practice. The very fact that the Nizam's letter of October 25 last has been addressed to the Viceroy is sufficient proof of the desire on the part of his Exalted Highness that the claim should be conveyed to the proper authorities in England through the usual channel. But the question of the restoration to his rule of a province inhabited by some three million people is of such magnitude that the attention of the British public and the British Parliament must be drawn to it before a final decision is reached. Further is no less important to ascertain the true sentiment of the Beraris themselves, which will need careful investigation. In his Exalted Highness's letter weighty, legal and financial issues are raised and the desire is expressed to give his subjects of the Berars a very liberal Constitution. All these matters necessitate detailed inquiry and consideration.

I also notice that in some quarters there has been a disposition to ask why the claim was not preferred at an earlier date. The explanation is given in full in the letter of the Nizam to the Viceroy. Briefly, it is that his Exalted Highness refrained of set purpose from taking any action during the continuance of the war, and of the political ferment and unrest in British India which followed—a fact which was not unknown to the highest authorities in India. His Exalted Highness left them in no doubt that he would put forward the claim when the position in India was less embarrassing.

DANGEROUS CONVICT'S CRIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, April 2.

A trial, which had created a great deal of sensation in Thana on account of the peculiarly audacious character of the crime involved, came to a close recently in the Court of Mr. Sangana, Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana.

In the case two men, named Nawab Min and Fazluddin Allandin had been charged under Section 222 I.P.C.

From the prosecution story it would appear that on the morning of 11th January last a batch of 53 long term convicts were being escorted by a party of armed police from the Thana to the Belgaum Jail. The two accused who also are convicts were included in the batch.

While going along the Thana Station Road, it was alleged the two accused who were handcuffed together sprang upon a Marwari, named Mangal Jethuji who was walking along the road and snatched off his earrings so violently as to tear the lobes and cause grievous hurt to the victim.

A Thana policeman taking cognisance of the Marwaree's complaint followed the prisoners to the Thana Station and wanted to examine the accused but the whole batch of convicts resisted the attempt. Before the police could procure assistance the train had left. The accused had to be wired for and brought back to Thana four days after the incident; but nothing could be traced as to what had become of the ornaments.

The learned Judge agreed with the verdict of "guilty" against the accused No. 1 under Sec. 392 I. P. C. The benefit of doubt was given to the accused No. 2.

The learned judge agreed with the verdict of the jury and observed that in view of the various previous convictions of accused No. 1 condign punishment was necessary in his case and so sentenced him to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and discharged accused No. 2.

PROFESSIONAL SWINDLERS SENT TO JAIL.

Two up-country Mahomedans named Syed and Nemoo were recently sentenced by Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, to two years' rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of cheating.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the two accused belonged to a gang consisting of five upcountry Mahomedans who had taken up their quarters at Santa Cruz. They professed to be experts in the art of duplicating Currency notes. The police having scented the doings of the gang laid a trap for them under the direction of Mr. Daniels the Bandra D. S. P. and Mr. Ring the Inspector of Police. But from this trap the accused managed to escape after very cleverly practising a trick on an Arab by the name of Syed Mugrabi who was acting as a tool of the police. The accused possessed themselves of three Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 belonging to the Arab whom they deceived with his open eyes and fled to Ajmer whence they were brought down by the Andheri Sub-Inspector Mr. Subawalla to Bandra.

The five men were placed before Mr. Antia First Class Honorary Magistrate, Bandra who discharged three of the accused, committing two to the Criminal Sessions.

Accused No. 1 in his defence said that he was not a man of mere straw but earned about Rs. 400 and 500 a month. He had a very respectable trade in hand. The money he had spent over jewellry etc., was his own money.

Accused No. 2 was silent and seemed to feel the situation he was in. He had no previous convictions while accused No. 1 was proved to be an old and hardened jail bird.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Patna University Senate has decided to raise the Bihar School of Engineering, Patna, to the status of an Engineering College.—A. P.

* * * *

A correspondent wires from Nagpur under date April 2nd:—

After a lock-out of about two months the Empress Mill authorities have opened the mill and about 50 per cent of the employees have resumed their work. It is expected that within a fortnight all the men will resume their duties.

* * * *

A Lahore message states:—A press communique gives details of the help rendered by the employees of the N. W. Railway to Mr. Wilson Johnston in the recent motor car accident and prominently mentions the initiative and resource displayed by Mr. Hemmill, stationmaster of Lndhiana, Mr. Ryan, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Englebright, Assistant Stationmaster, Lahore.—A. P.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

LADY CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING

Mrs. Hotsumie Takhara was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur for rash and negligent motor driving.

The facts for the prosecution as led by the Police Prosecutor, Mr. Spencer, are as follow. That at about 8 a.m. on the 27th March a party of 240 police recruits were returning from Churchgate Station; whilst they were marching past the Marine Lines War Hospital in rows of four at the extreme left of the road the accused driving her motor car No. Z 6802 came from behind and suddenly swerved to her left and ran into the party knocking down three recruits and injuring four others. The accused in her explanation said that she saw the head line of the party about to turn into the first lane of the Marine Street and she lost her head and suddenly swerved to the left causing the accident. She was sorry for the accident and paid Rs. 30 in all by way of compensation to the injured recruits and pleaded guilty. The Magistrate in view of the compensation paid and on the accused undertaking not to drive motor car any more convicted and bound her over in the sum of Rs. 100 for one year.

SENTENCED FOR IMPERSONATING A GOVERNMENT SECRETARY.

Jivandas Mithabhai, the bogus Secretary to Government, General Department and four others were again placed before Mr. H. P. Dastur for cheating. The facts of this case have already been reported in this paper. Three more witnesses were examined who deposed to having paid Rs. 5 and Rs. 12 to accused No. 1 for enrolment and that they had also received postcards and instructions from accused Nos. 2 and 3 directing them to appear for medical examination. Accused No. 4 in his statement stated that it was true that he recruited these various complainants for service overseas and that he had written to the Japanese Consul, and various agencies asking them if they would take these men for overseas service, and was awaiting a reply from these agencies. As to the correspondence handbills produced in Court, bearing the name of Deputy Secretary to Government, I had left all correspondence to accused Nos. 2 and 3, himself being illiterate and did not know the contents of these. Nos. 2 and 3 were responsible. He did not mean to cheat the complainants and that he was innocent. It was true that he sometimes went about in Khaki clothes, dressed like an officer and wearing ribbons. Whatever monies he had received from these various complainants he had spent to pay his pleader and printing etc. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 in their statement stated that they were the dupes of No. 1 and that they themselves had paid Rs. 5 for enrolment and that whatever amount they collected from the complainants they made same over to Jivandas and held his receipt for the amounts. The Magistrate on the evidence discharged accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and convicted Jivandas to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship considered the sentence deterrent and asked Mr. Spencer to consult the Police Commissioner as regard the withdrawal of the remaining 45 complaints. The case has been fixed for hearing on the 9th instant.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING POLICEMAN

Bala Dhondiba and Bhiva Sakaram were placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, at the Mazgon Police Court for assaulting policeman.

Police Prosecutor, Mr. D'Cunha stated that on the 6th March the accused was found drunk and creating a disturbance outside a liquor shop at Catmas Bunder. He was arrested by Police Constable No. 721-B who handed him over to P. C. No. 1718-B to be taken to the Police Station. As Bala was being taken along, the accused butted into his face (P. C. No. 1718-B) with the result that two of his front teeth were shaken. In the meantime accused No. 2 Bhiva came on the scene and gave a blow to the Constable and asked him to release Bala. With the help of passers-by accused No. 2 was arrested. Bala in his defence stated that he was drunk and did not know what happened while Bhiva said that as the P. C. No. 1718-B was assaulting Bala he intervened and admitted having given a blow to the complainant. On the evidence the Magistrate convicted Bala to pay a fine of Rs. 40 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. Bhiva was charged for obstructing a public servant in his duties and for attempting to rescue accused No. 1 from police custody. The Magistrate convicted the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50. If the fine was paid Rs. 30 was awarded as compensation to the Constable No. 1718-B Atmaram Babaji.

LORRY DASHES INTO TRAMCAR.

Jaba Edoo, a Mahomedan driver of Lorry No. 667 was then placed before Mr. Thakkar for driving his lorry on the wrong side.

The case for the prosecution as set out by Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor are that at about 2 p.m. on the 8th March the accused was driving his lorry from the direction of Wadi Bunder towards Frere Road. At the junction of Frere Road and Kurla Street the lorry was being driven by the wrong side namely to the right of the tramcar when it suddenly swerved to the left and in trying to go to its proper side collided with the tramcar. The impact was so great that the tramcar was pushed out off the rails and its face reversed. The defence of the accused was that he was going ahead of the tramcar and on seeing a motor coming from the opposite direction he signalled to the tram driver to stop but the driver did not do so and collided with his lorry. The defence was supported by Mr. R. Page Sharwan an Inspector in the Customs who stated that the driver of the tramcar did not attempt to stop or slacken his speed and had he done so the collision could have been avoided. He however could not say why the lorry driver was on the wrong side previous to the accident.

Believing the evidence of this witness the Magistrate acquitted the accused on the charge of rash and negligent driving, but convicted and fined the lorry driver Rs. 40 on the charge of driving on the wrong side.

SIX MONTHS FOR PILFERING FROM SHOP.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Thakkar, Mr. D'Cunha placed one Jan Mohamed Haji Kassam for cheating.

The facts for the prosecution were that the accused entered the shop of Abdoolabhai Mohamedally, a hardware merchant, situated in Nagdevi Street at about 2 p.m. and whilst the servants were busy in serving other clients the accused picked up a bundle of six files and putting them under his coat walked away. He was seen by one of the servants who immediately arrested him and handed over to the police. Mr. Nanavatty, pleader, for the accused submitted that his client was drunk and he did not remember if he had taken the files. At first the accused denied having any previous convictions, but later on it was found that he had just lately been released from jail and that he had four previous convictions, three for theft and one for cheating. On the evidence the Magistrate convicted the accused to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default further two months.

COL. MADDOCK APPRECIATION FUND.

We have received from Mr. H. M. H. a sum of Rs. ten only towards the above-mentioned fund.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Address to Sir T. B. Nariman, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Lady Cowasji Jehangir to preside.
Pandit M. M. Malaviya's lecture on "The issue before us", the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 4.

The s.s. "Dongola" with the English Mails of March 20 due at 1 p.m.
Pandit M. M. Malaviya's lecture on Hinduism, Vile Parle National School, 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 5.

The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
[illegible] Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Past Passenger	21-40	8- 0

Domestic Occurrence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MRS. MRS. MARCELINE GOMES.—Godinho and the brothers and relatives of the late Dr. Louis Godinho beg to thank all who expressed their sympathy either by attendance at the funeral, sending wreaths, personal visits, letters of condolence or other manifestations of their sorrow, in their bereavement and regret their inability to reply to each individually.

DAILY MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 31st March to 6 a.m. of 1st instant.

Small-pox attacks 13; deaths 4; Cholera attacks nil; deaths nil; Plague attacks 6; deaths 4; Influenza attacks nil deaths nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 124.
Total Mortality this day last year 128.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan liner "Malcolm" arrived London in the morning of 30th March.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

The Prize distribution ceremony of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Night Schools will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir. Rao Bahadur D. G. Vadhye will preside and give away the prizes. All are cordially invited to attend.

ADDRESS TO SIR TEMULJI B. NARIMAN.

A public meeting of the Parsis will be held in Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when an address with a Silver Casket especially designed in Persian style will be presented to Dr. Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt. by his friends and admirers. The Memorial Fund raised for the occasion now amounts to over Rs. 8,000. Lady Cowasji Jehangir will preside. The band of the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage will be in attendance, and specially composed music in honour of Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., by various Parsi artists, with a 'Garba' will be sung by the members of the Sajni Sangit work (Ladies Music Class). The entertainment is open to the Parsi friends and admirers of Dr. Sir Temuljij B. Nariman, Kt.

PRARTHANA MANDIR.

To-day (Thursday) the 57th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj will be celebrated.

Thursday the 3rd inst. at 3-30 p.m.—Divine service for Ladies (Mrs. Sharadabhai Nuravane B. A.) at 6 p.m.—Lecture in Gujarati (Mr. G. B. Trivedi) at 9 p.m.—Gathering of the night schools President—R. B. D. G Padhye M. A.

REPORTED THEFT OF SILK.

Mr. Ishmol Sobraj, manager, Messrs. Pohnall Brothers, silk merchants, Masjid Bunder, reports to the police that his shop was broken into by removing bars from a window during Monday night last and pieces of silk collectively valued at Rs. 4,300 stolen.

BORIVLI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All the members of the Borivli Congress Committee are hereby informed that a general meeting of this Congress Committee will be held on Sunday next (the 6th inst.), at 8 p.m. in the Rastriya Shala Buildings, when all are requested to attend.

PANDIT MALAVYA'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public lecture at the Gandharva Vidyalaya to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Pandit Madan Mohan Malavyaji will speak on the Issue before us and Mr. Jaykar will preside.

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle National School, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will deliver a public lecture on 'Hinduism' to-morrow (Friday) at the Vile Parle National School's premises at 8-0 a.m.

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NOTICE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
at Mahableshwar can be had from HAJI ADAM & SONS, General Merchants, No. 43, Bazar, from 1st April.

The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1924.

FALSE IDEAS.

False ideas with regard to the teaching of Islam, current not only among Hindus but also, sad to say, among some Muslims in India, are the chief cause of friction between the two largest Indian communities—a cause which can only be removed by publication and wide recognition of the truth that Islam is a religion not of fierce fanaticism, but of tolerance. The story that Maulana Mohamed Ali had declared on some occasion that even an unworthy Muslim was better than Mahatma Gandhi was indeed preposterous, as Shaukat Ali called it. The Holy Coran says:

"Verily those who believe and those who follow the Jew's religious rule and Christians and Sabaeans—Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day and does good works—Surely their reward is with their Lord; and there shall no fear come upon them, neither shall they suffer grief."

Again:

"And each one has a point towards which he turns his face in prayer, so vie with one another in good works. Wherever you may be, Allah will bring you all together. Verily Allah is able to do all things."

And again.

"And they say: None enters Paradise unless he be a Jew or a Christian. These are their own desires. Say: Bring your proof (of that which you assert) if you are truthful. "Nay, but whosoever turns his face (or "surrenders his purpose") to Allah, while doing good (to men) surely his reward is with his Lord; and there shall no fear come upon them neither shall they suffer grief."

We do not apologise to our readers for repeating texts like these, for the more widely they are known, the more certain will become the hope of Hindu-Muslim unity. There is no authority among Muslims higher than that of the Coran esh-Sharif. Even the Holy Prophet himself comes under it, and if a reported utterance of his should happen to conflict with the Coran (which is inconceivable) we have his own authority for saying that we must reject it. Much more should we reject the words of lesser men who, in their ignorance call all men infidels who do not follow the religion of Muhammed (may God bless and keep him) whether they be good or bad. According to the Coran, no good man can be called an infidel. The term *Kafir* applies only to the furious opponent of Islam, the man whose aim was to pervert or slay the Muslims. The Prophet himself said that no man who said "salam" (peace) to Muslims could be called a Kafir. We differ from Maulana Shaukat Ali in his statement which we published yesterday, where he is reported as having said that, "as one who believed Islam presented a creed which is perfect, anyone who subscribed to it would naturally be entitled in the matter of belief as contradistinguished from character to a high place." We can find no authority whatever for such a statement, and the texts we have already quoted, with very many others, are against it. Islam does not recognise such a thing as belief as distinct from character or works. The test is always conduct. The mere repetition of the Kalima is not Islam. Islam is the surrender of man's will and purpose to God's will and purpose in the service of his fellow-men. "Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day and does good works"—"Whoever turns his face to God while doing good to men." Can any Muslim, in the face of those words of the Coran, venture to assert that Mahatma Gandhi is in a lower place than anyone who merely presents "a creed that is perfect?" The business is to present conduct which is perfect. It is by that, and nothing else, that we shall all be judged; and those who have the guidance of a perfect creed will have but less excuse for their imperfect conduct.

PROVOKING RACE WAR.

Mrs. Naidu is fulfilling her part as the representative of the Indian nation to the Whites of Africa with consummate skill and with great credit to herself and her countryman. If she fails, as seems probable, in her immediate object, that of persuading the Union Government to drop the Class Areas Bill, that failure will be due not to her qualifications as a representative of her people but to the blind obstinacy of the South African statesmen. While not temporising, even by a jot, with the stand taken up by her countrymen in the Union, she has been as sweetly reasonable in pressing the claims of Indians, as the greatest stickler for the "dignity" of the Whiteman in a "coloured" land would wish. She has appealed, and appealed with an eloquence that transcends all barriers of race, creed and colour, to the noblest in the nature of the Whiteman. But she has not spared her own countrymen, whenever she deemed it necessary, in the interests of truth, to do so. Those who describe her as viciously brandishing a lighted torch in the midst of a powder magazine, do her the greatest injustice. No one appreciates the value of culture and all that goes by the name of civilisation better than Mrs. Naidu. But she refuses to buy such culture at the price of the degradation and misery of her fellow-beings. The Whites of Africa talk of "higher civilisation" but what is the price which humanity as a whole pays for such civilisation?

General Smuts' plea that he and his colleagues are bringing forward the Class Areas Bill as only an "experimental measure", to permit each community to develop along its own lines and according to its own traditions without coming into conflict with one another, is as unconvincing as it is dishonest. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the "experiment" turns out a "success" in so far as the economic conflict between the White and non White subjects of the Union is eliminated. What then? Will not the "experiment" be copied by other British Colonies and by the White races wherever possible? Will the contagion of segregation be confined to South Africa only and will it not spread all over the world? Will the non-White races view the policy underlying such segregation in the same light as the Whites and will they not seek to retaliate as far as they can against the Whites in their own countries? Will not the success of the "experiment" be the fruitful seed of a race conflict on a world-wide scale? General Smuts is credited with the clear vision of a statesman of the first rank. Does he or does he not realise the implications of the success of the "experiment" on which he is launching? Will posterity bless him or curse him for the consequences of the success of his "experiment"? General Smuts and his colleagues are in truth endangering the peaceful progress of mankind by their present short-sighted policy of securing some immediate gain for their White compatriots. Let them not sacrifice the future of South Africa for some present transient benefits. If the Whites of the Union have any real ground of complaint against the Indians, let, as Mrs. Naidu has suggested, a round table conference be called for and let the Whites place all their cards on the table and Indians will not be found wanting in a spirit of accommodation. But what General Smuts and his countrymen seek is to enforce segregation at the point of the bayonet, as it were, without allowing the least voice to Indians in the matter, though General Smuts admits that the latter "after all had their home and future here to live and thrive." Yet General Smuts is a democrat and a humanitarian! He talks of expediency, but was not the last world conflagration started by believers in expediency?

Notes of the Day.

Corporation's President.

To-day the Municipal Corporation will elect its President for the current year. There are two candidates in the field: Mr. V. J. Patel and Dr. M. C. Javle. About the services of Mr. Patel to the country generally and this city particularly it is unnecessary to say anything. He has left his impress on the affairs of the city during the short time he has been in the Corporation, as he has done in many another sphere of life. Already an insidious campaign is in progress with a view to belittle his work in the Schools Committee. But it must be remembered that there are on that Committee other superloyal men than some of his detractors, and Mr. Patel enjoys their whole-hearted co-operation. But this is not the time to review his work there. What we want to impress upon the Corporators is the importance of the issue involved in to-day's election to the presidential chair. We are quite aware that Mr. Patel's rival will have some backing of his own, as everyman has his admirers, but if the majority of the members of the Corporation do not wish to earn the ridicule of their fellow-citizens, they have no other alternative than to elect Mr. Patel for the seat of honour. The public well know that these elections are swayed by party feelings and personal predelictions, but in this case the members will have to give dispassionate consideration to the very important and grave questions involved and choose the right man. Even Dr. Javle will not be slow to admit that the right man in this case undoubtedly is Mr. V. J. Patel. Apart from his political opinions, Mr. Patel must be acceptable to the majority of members. These are grave times, pregnant with important events. The Corporation has many vast problems in hand, the solution of which will affect the good of the city for a long time to come. We would ask the members not to be swayed by their political prejudices. The question of primary education is hanging fire for a long time past and Mr. Patel, than whom nobody takes deeper interest in this question, is the best person to handle it, and it would be in the fitness of things to put him at the head of the affairs of the city during the current year.

Indefensible.

Though the members of the Bengal Legislative Council may be precluded, under the existing Rules, from discussing the conduct of Lord Lytton, the Press is not—at least, so far the Indian Press has not been made liable to any dire penalties for discussing the public acts of Governors and Viceroys, whatever may be in store for it in the near or distant future. We, therefore, exercise the privilege still left to the Indian Press and say most emphatically that the step that Lord Lytton has taken in summoning to a public conference—let it be noted that the conference was not a private conclave held behind the Government House *purdah* as in the past, but an open gathering—a certain number only of members of the Council, holding a particular shade of political opinion, and not the whole Council, is subversive of democracy and even the existing constitution and a violation of public decency. The Governor, like the King, must be above party politics. The Swarajists and Independents are not proclaimed outlaws. They respect the constitution, since they have elected to enter the Councils. They have obeyed the rulings of the Chair, even when they were privately convinced that the rulings were wrong. It will be seen that Deshbandhu Das himself was ready to obey the ruling of the Chair that a member cannot discuss the conduct of the Governor. When such is the attitude and position of the Swarajists and Independents, is it right for the Governor to summon a portion of the Council only to a conference with a view to taking steps to checkmate the activities of the rest of the House? If this is not a deliberate affront to the Council as a whole, and does not reduce the Council proceedings to a farce, one does not know how to characterise such a step. What would be said of the King-Emperor calling the Conservatives and Liberals to a conference with a view to consider how best the Labour Government may be upset and a Conservative-Liberal Coalition Government set up in its place? Does not Lord Lytton's action amount to political subornation, ugly though the term may appear? No one would have questioned the propriety of Lord Lytton's summoning a conference of "constitutionalists" and other "johookoomists" to consider steps to combat the activities of Non-co-operators and the like. But to set one portion of the Council against another in the open manner that Lord Lytton is doing, is an abuse of the prerogatives of governorship and is the limit of unconstitutionalism.

"White Lies."

Unable to sustain its calumnies against Mrs. Naidu with independent testimony, the "Times of India" is obliged to let the cat out of the bag. It tells its readers that it based its allegations against Mrs. Naidu on the news-letters of the Mombasa correspondent of a local Gujarati journal. Our contemporary does not still say whether, before it repeated the "White lies," it had been aware of Mrs. Naidu's repudiation of the report of her speech which had appeared in the Mombasa "Times." But, perhaps, it is unnecessary to ask the question of our contemporary, since it takes it for granted that Mrs. Naidu is a prevaricator and has only fooled the Mombasa "Times," "The Kenya Observer," and other journals conducted by the Whites. Our contemporary characterises Mrs. Naidu's repudiation as mere "whitewash," though a responsible journal conducted by the Whites in Kenya, did not feel any hesitation in accepting Mrs. Naidu's word that she did not say what was put into her mouth by the Mombasa "Times." As for the last-mentioned journal, it is clear that it had been fooled by some mischief-maker, for though Mrs. Naidu had spoken on the occasion in Urdu, the report communicated to the journal claimed to be "almost verbatim" and, indeed, appeared in that journal in the first person singular! Any one who has heard Mrs. Naidu speak in English will readily admit the great difficulty of taking down her speech verbatim. Is it conceivable that any one in Mombasa could report verbatim an Urdu speech of hers? As for the news-letter of the Mombasa correspondent of the local Gujarati journal, until the "Times" is able to prove that the correspondent did not merely copy the report appearing in the local journal, as is the practice with most newspaper correspondents, we shall continue to believe in Mrs. Naidu's word and the fairmindedness of the Editor of "The Kenya Observer," and we have no doubt but that all the countrymen of Mrs. Naidu will do the same. It is only those who do not wish to be convinced of the truth, who will refuse to see the truth as it is.

Indian Princes and Indian Art.

The Indian princes by the very nature of the position they occupy in this country ought to be among the most enthusiastic patrons of indigenous arts. But one regrets to have to observe that, barring a few notable exceptions, the generality of Indian princes, especially of the younger generation, are cultivating a taste which, if not definitely inimical to Indian art and talent, is extremely apathetic towards them. These Princes would appear to vie with one another in their desire to transform their drawing rooms into second-rate West End furniture shops and their palaces into emporiums of second-hand curios of all the nations of Europe. The glorious traditions which they have inherited from Kanishka and Harsha, Akbar and Shah Jehan, Sawai Jai Singh and Tihumal Naik, do not appeal to them, for they hanker after the products of Western art, so that they may shine in these borrowed feathers and please their Western teachers and admirers.

A Glaring Instance.

That we are not taking too harsh a view of the taste of modern Indian princes will be seen from the following information, published in an English journal:—

"After four years of incessant labour, a famous London firm has just finished shipping out to India the furnishing and interior decoration of the enlarged palace of the Maharaja Holkar of Indore. The plans, it will be recalled, provided for 33 new rooms, including a throne room, reception room, dining room, council chamber, Princesses' suite, Ranee's suite, a guest room, and two special suites for the ruler himself.

The task of decorating and furnishing these rooms was given to a West End firm and they have been busy modelling and casting huge panels for the walls, making decorative "ribs" for the ceiling and buying slabs of marble, choice furniture, and carpets.

Sometimes the firm despatched as many as 30 cases at a time, each case weighing about a ton. The last lot has just been despatched, and everything ought to be ready some time next year.

All the big room decorations have been copied from the Petite Trianon, Paris. The plaster castings for the walls have been sent out in a "natural" state and will be coloured and gilded by native craftsmen under the direction of experts sent out by the London firm. The Maharaja's bathroom, constructed entirely of marble, is costing £2,143, and the total cost of the palace will amount to £170,000."

Is not what the Maharaja is doing calculated to make Akbar, Shah Jehan, Sawai Jai Singh and other Hindu and Mahomedan princes of India of the past turn in their graves?

Co-operative Movement in India.

The Government of India publish every year a blue-book which contains statistics showing the progress of the co-operative movement in India. The latest of these publications deals with figures for the official year 1922-23, and is issued in the usual form. It opens with a diagram which illustrates the growth of the movement from year to year. The total number of societies increased during the year under review from 52,182 to 56,136, the membership from 19,74,290 to 21,02,446 and the aggregate working capital from Rs. 31,12,24,000 to Rs. 35,53,90,000. To the diagram is appended a note observing that capital is increasing faster than membership. On the basis of the figures given, the average capital available per member is found to be Rs. 169, and the average per society Rs. 6,331. The average membership per society is 37. But this information is misleading as the figures include the membership and capital of central banks, and, with the growth of central agencies, these figures naturally swell from year to year. The average capital available per member of a primary agricultural society is found on calculation to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 80, the average for non-agricultural societies being higher by Rs. 10. The average number of societies per 1,00,000 of the population is only 21, and the average number of members of primary societies per 1,000 in habitants is just 8, while the average capital held by the societies per head of population is 22 annas. These figures give some indication of the extent of the spread of the co-operative movement, and of the almost unlimited scope for further effort. Despite the efforts of the past twenty years, only the bare fringe of the population has been touched, and in almost all provinces further efforts are necessary to organize rural credit on co-operative lines, to stimulate agricultural development and to promote the formation of people's banks in urban areas.

Statistics for 1922-23.

The number of central banks in various provinces increased during the year from 473 to 507, while provincial banks numbered 7 as in the previous year. The working capital of the former increased from 9.86 crores to 11.38 crores and of the former from 3.38 crores to 3.95 crores. The Punjab, which has no provincial bank, has the largest number of central banks, namely, 110. The number of agricultural societies, 8,853, is again highest in the Punjab. The total number of such societies increased during the year from 46,344 to 49,830 and the membership rose from 15,16,454 to 16,06,283. The aggregate working capital of these societies was 14.76 crores as against 13.32 crores at the close of the previous year. Nearly nine crores of this capital were derived from central or provincial banks, and the only two provinces where societies are found to have attracted local deposits to an appreciable extent are Bombay and the Punjab. In the Punjab, Burma and Madras shares form a substantial portion of the resources. The increase in the number of non-agricultural societies was very small, from 3,674 to 3,957, while membership increased from 4,50,676 to 4,89,078. The working capital of these societies was 5.45 crores as against 4.55 crores at the end of the previous year, and unlike in agricultural societies the bulk of it represented owned capital or local deposits. Overdues amounted to nearly 20 per cent. of the outstandings in agricultural societies while in non-agricultural societies they amounted to only ten per cent. There appears to be very little progress in the development of co-operation for purposes other than credit and the number of agricultural non-credit societies fell from 1,175 to 947 although their transactions appear to have increased. Non-agricultural non-credit societies showed a small increase from 1,365 to 1,413, but their transactions seem to have declined during the year.

ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS IN PUNJAB.

BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.

II*

In the course of the debate on the grant asked for the Police Department, Sir John Maynard is reported to have interrupted an honourable member who was speaking of the corruption of the Police, by asking him whose brothers these officials were? This is not the first time Sir John Maynard has put this question. A taunt of this kind by the virtual ruler of the Punjab is, to say the least, an exhibition of bad temper because it is tantamount to saying that the corruption in the Police and the Jail Departments is due to the fact that they are manned by Indians. Firstly, Sir John ought to know that corruption in these departments is not confined to the Indian members of these departments. There are non-Indians who are as corrupt, if not more, as the Indians. Bribery is rampant in these departments in many shapes and forms. If some take cash, others take valuable articles of comfort like motor cars etc. Some of the corrupt Jailors are reported to be sharing their loot with superior officers. In fact, bribery will not be so rampant in these departments if 'some' of the brothers of Sir John were not corrupt. But assuming that all non-official employees of these departments are honest and above corruption, does Sir John realise what the implications of his remark are? Does he not admit thereby that the European officers who are the controlling Heads of these Departments are incompetent and incapable of preventing and checking corruption. That is exactly what the Indian Nationalist maintain. The latter complain that the foreign agency employed by the Government of India has failed to check corruption, and that the administration is consequently responsible for it. They, therefore, suggest a radical change in it by a transfer of responsibility to the sons of the soil, who can better understand and control their 'brothers.' There must be something radically wrong in a system of Government under which, with such honest, able and efficient officers as the Europeans claim to be, there should be so much corruption, inhumanity and inefficiency. My object in this article is to deal with the Jail Department. I have mentioned the Police Department only incidentally. Sir John Maynard asserts that the Government is as anxious to humanise the Prison system as the members of the Council are. Either this statement is wrong or the methods which the Government employs or has employed so far, are hopelessly wrong, as they have failed to bring about the desired results. The Jail Committee of 1919-1920 stated as their considered opinion that the Indian prison administration had "somewhat" lagged behind on the reformative side of prison work. "It has failed so far to regard the prisoner as an individual and has conceived of him rather as a unit in the Jail administrative machinery. It has a little lost sight of the effect which humanizing and civilising influences might have on the mind of the prisoner.....Little attention has been paid to the possibility of moral or intellectual improvement." "In consequence, while the results of the Indian prison treatment are admitted generally to be deterrent, they are not generally regarded as reformatory. Witness after witness from almost every Province in India has, with singular unanimity, declared that Indian jails do not exercise a good or healthy influence on their inmates, that they tend to harden, if not to degrade, and that most men come out of prison worse than they went in. We do not all endorse this view, but in so far as there is truth in it, it is a result, we are convinced, not of the men but of the system. The whole point of view needs to be altered, not merely isolated details; and we would add that the primary duty of keeping people out of prison, if it can possibly be done, needs to be more clearly recognised by all authorities and, not least, by the courts."

A Means of Demoralization.

The Committee would have been nearer the truth if they had substituted the word 'completely' in place of 'somewhat' and 'a little' in the above statement. The President of the abovementioned Committee has, since the publication of the Report, repeated and emphasized the said conclusion. In the course of a lecture delivered before the East Indian Association of London in October last he is reported to have confirmed the view that "Indian prisons are at present a means of demoralization." He quoted a Sessions Judge in the North-West Frontier Province as saying that "present goal conditions are not such as to reform or reclaim a prisoner in the slightest degree," and a Judge of the Bombay High Court declaring that "in the majority of cases a first offender leaves a gaol a worse man than he enters it." The Inspector-General Police, Burma, dubbed the gaols "Matriculation Colleges of Crime." An eminent Englishman who has had wide experience of Police and prison problems both in India and in London, and who presided at that meeting is reported to have been even "far more denunciatory of the Indian prison system than Sir Alexander Cardew. He said that present conditions were well calculated to make a man who entered an Indian gaol worse than when he entered it. Those conditions, he said, were nothing less than appalling and deplorable and they called urgently for reform.

Sir John Maynard'S Failure.

Sir John Maynard has been in charge of the Jail Department now for about three years and so far he had given no sign of his consciousness of the defects in the administration of the Indian prisons pointed out by these eminent persons. Whenever the administration is attacked, he has only one stereotyped reply to give, viz., (a) that had to work through the material that was available," (b) that "the corruption that flourished in the jails was "due to the prevailing circumstances and the facility with which bribe was offered" (c) that "lack of funds stands in the way of several reforms."

Taking the last first, I cannot admit the

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous article in the series appeared in our issue of March 28.

INDIAN DEBATE.

TORY MOVE.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF POLICY EXPECTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 2.

The Tories have been successful in the ballot asking for debate on India which has been fixed for 15th April. An important declaration of policy is expected following upon Mr. Richards' statement in the Commons last week that Parliament was not bound by anything its predecessor had done.

NOTICE OF A RESOLUTION.

LONDON, April 1.

In the Commons to-day Viscount Curzon gave notice that he would call attention on April 15th to the state of affairs in India and move a resolution.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

PRESS CRITICISMS DENOUNCED.

CAPETOWN, April 2.

The City Hall was uncomfortable and crowded on the occasion of the farewell address to Indian and coloured communities by Mrs. Naidu when she and the Chairman, Doctor Abdur Rahman, denounced at length the press criticisms, the latter declaring that Mrs. Naidu had been traduced and maligned. Referring to General Smuts as one of the mightiest personalities in the world, Mrs. Naidu said that he was still compelled to go against his own true vision of life and his own true understanding of justice because South Africa, which he represented, lacked that culture—that common culture—that the very peasants of India had because of tradition, religion and culture behind them.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

SETTLEMENT OF A DISPUTE.

LONDON, April 1.

Every cloud in the Anglo-American relations has been removed by the settlement of a long-standing dispute with regard to the American Consulate at Newcastle. Here two Consuls were deprived of their exequaturs on the ground that they used their official position to further the interests of American trade. The details of the settlement have not yet been officially announced but there is reason to believe that the Consuls will be free to go whenever their Government chooses to send them.—Reuter.

MARCONI'S WIRELESS EXPERIMENT.

LONDON, April 1.

In the House of Commons to-day questioned regarding Marconi's experiments in the shortwave directional transmission by wireless in relation to the projected Government stations, Hartshorn declared that at present there was no evidence that the system was capable of maintaining a regular and efficient communication of a continuous character required for long-distance commercial service, nevertheless, a post office station which was being erected at Rugby would be capable of adaptation to the system if that was later considered desirable.—Reuter.

PILOTS' GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, April 1.

A deputation of pilots and mechanics from Croydon Aerodrome assisted by Mr. Ben Tillet waited upon Lord Thomson at the Air Ministry to-day to explain their grievances as regards their employment under the new company. The pilots' main grievance, apart from the scale of pay, is the proposed appointment of a Director who will replace the pilot as a judge of flying conditions. The whole of the cross-Channel service has been suspended. Employees of several aviation works have assured the strikers of their support and also their adhesion to the new Air Craft Workers' Federation.—Reuter.

SHIP BUILDERS' LOCK-OUT.

LONDON, Apl. 1.

The shipbuilders have declared that there will be a lock-out on April 10th of the members of all Unions whose Southampton members do not resume by April 8th.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

18521

INDIANS OVERSEAS

POSITION TO BE CLOSELY EXAMINED.

COLONIAL OFFICE ATTITUDE

LONDON, April 1.

Reuter understands that the Colonial Office will closely consider any proposal with regard to Indians in the Colonies by the Indian Committee now in London, but in the meantime the policy of the Colonial Office is that set forth in the White Paper and repeated by Mr. Thomas soon after he assumed office.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION ON COLONIAL QUESTION

LONDON, April 1.

Mr. Rangachariar accompanied by Mr. Roy and Mr. Ewbank conferred for two hours at the India Office with Sir Benjamin Robertson. Sir Hope Simpson and H. H. the Aga Khan have not yet arrived in London. The discussion was purely informal. It is expected that the next meeting will be held on Thursday when Sir H. Simpson and H. H. the Aga Khan will also attend.—Reuter.

ANGORA ASSEMBLY.

MODIFICATION OF IMPORTANT ARTICLE.

LONDON, April 1.

Constantinople.—The Assembly has modified Article 25 of the Constitution in the direction of making dissolution an exclusive privilege of the Assembly provided there is an absolute majority. It has also reduced the President's mandate from seven years to four and laid down that the President may return to the Assembly a Bill which it has voted and to which he objects. But if the Assembly votes again even by a bare majority he must counter-sign it.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE'S RESOLUTIONS.

AUSTRALIA'S APPROVAL.

LONDON, Apl. 1.

Melbourne.—The House of Representatives has adopted Government's resolutions approving of the Imperial Conference's resolutions regarding foreign relations, defence, and imperial preference after rejecting by 36 votes to 19 the labour amendment approving of the Imperial Government's foreign policy which aims at the advancement of the peace of the world.—Reuter.

EXHIBITION STRIKES.

LONDON, April 1.

During their march through the Wembley grounds strikers met with opposition in the Burma Section but eventually they forced the workers to down tools by stone-throwing. The strikers threatened to pull a girl art-student from scagorlding unless she ceased the work. The girl finally consented to cease the work although she protested that it was in no way connected with the strike.—Reuter.

AN INSULT TO EMPIRE.

LONDON, Apl. 1.

In the Commons to-day on adjournment, Sir P. Sassoon deplored the strike at Wembley. He said he had learnt that there would be an inevitable delay in the opening of the Exhibition. He severely condemned the action of the strikers which he declared was an insult to the Empire.

Mr. Thomas strongly contradicted the statement that the Exhibition would not open in time.—Reuter.

STRIKERS EXPECTED TO RETURN.

LONDON, April 1.

The Exhibition authorities anticipate that many strikers who are now idle through intimidation, will return to-morrow when 500 police drafted to Wembley will protect willing workers.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 2.

It is estimated that fifty per cent. of the men are working at Wembley.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, April 1.

The following is the result of a football match played in the League to-day:—First Division:—Burnley one, Bolton nil.—Reuter.

A hundred attendants of Letterkenny Asylum in County Donegal struck work to-day. Two lunatics who attempted to escape were captured while scaling a wall, by strike pickets and handed over to the civic guards who were patrolling the asylum.—Reuter.

NO SECRET TREATIES

ANGLO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

LABOUR GOVT'S POLICY.

LONDON, April 1.

In the Commons to-day Government's intention to carry out the Labour policy of "No secret treaties" was announced by Mr. Ponsonby when moving the second reading of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey Bill. He urged the passage of the bill so as to allow the ratification of the Treaty without delay. Government desired the renewal of normal Anglo-Turkish relations as early as possible. Government intended to lay every treaty when signed on the tables of both the Houses 21 days before its ratification. The publication of important treaties would be discussed if desired. Thus secret treaties would be impossible. (Ministerial cheers). Government would also inform the House of all agreements and understandings which might in any way bind the nation to specific action in certain circumstances.—Reuter.

"A DOCUMENT OF CIRCUMSTANCE."

RATIFICATION ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, Apl. 1.

In the course of the debate on the Lausanne Treaty in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Fisher in a trenchant speech declared that it was a bad treaty and humiliating to them because it had surrendered the interests they had repeatedly pledged themselves to protect and safeguard. But, when they were satisfied that they could obtain essential amendments for the protection of their trade and Christian populations they should make it clear to the Turkish people that they were willing to co-operate to build up a strong and efficient state. He then advocated the transfer the Embassy to Angora.

Sir Edward Grigg contrasted the respective advantages in Turkey secured by Britain and America and said the latter had secured all the advantages we had secured without incurring obligation of any kind. He would, a thousand times, sooner give a guarantee to France who fought with us than to Turkey who fought against us.

DEBATE ADJOURNED.

LONDON, Apl. 1.

The debate on the second reading of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey Bill has been adjourned. Prior to adjournment Sir Edward Grigg moved the rejection of the Bill until Government definitely stated whether the Dominions and India had been fully informed of the liabilities of the Empire involved by the guarantee of the demilitarised zone astride of the Straits, also whether the Dominions were prepared to ratify the Treaty with the Straits Convention.

Mr. MacDonald stated that there was much in the Treaty with which everybody disagreed but it must be ratified because otherwise there was not going to be an end to the state of war. He declared that India and New Zealand had long ago agreed to the ratification. Canada would concur in what the Imperial Government did and Australia and South Africa had to-day agreed to ratification and accepted the Straits guarantee but they had in both cases taken advantage of Article 16, Trade and Economic Section, which specifically provided that the Dominions "may or may not ratify it."

MACDONALD'S REPLY.

Mr. MacDonald replying on the debate described the Treaty as a document of circumstance and thought that the Conservative Government, if it had remained in power, would have said the same, but, what was the alternative? He asked whether we should allow other signatory Powers to ratify it before us? Then we would find it put into operation over our heads. Moreover, its ratification was necessary because during delay Turkey was becoming more and more suspicious and more and more pressing to know what her status in Europe was to be. Turkey had declined point blank to make appointments to any of the committees or commissions under the Treaty until it was ratified, notably regarding the Frontier of Iraq in regard to which he had been cajoling and doing all that was possible to get Turkey to appoint her representative, but the latter had refused to do so until the ratification of the Treaty.

He stated that political movements in Turkey had made Angora, as the final capital, just a little doubtful. Meanwhile, they could develop good relations from Constantinople. He thought we could go to Turkey and say: "We know there are certain powers you would like but have not got. We do not want to teach you but we expect you to work the Treaty like gentlemen. We will meet you, help you, and counsel you, but the only way by which you can be accepted by every European nation is as a nation with whom co-operation is possible." That done, they could help Turkey immensely.—Reuter.

LAUSANNE TREATY BILL.

SECOND READING IN COMMONS.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford), Apl. 1.

The second reading of the Bill ratifying the Treaty of Peace with Turkey was introduced in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. Ponsonby, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Ponsonby explained that the Treaty was negotiated and concluded by the late Government. The late Government were prevented owing to political events at this time last year from introducing the Bill and the present Government were prevented by pressure of financial business from submitting the Bill sooner. He mentioned these facts in order to dispel a misunderstanding which had been current that Great Britain had delayed introduction of the Bill. Both the late and the present Governments, he said, had been equally anxious that ratification of the Treaty should take place as soon as possible. The present Government desired at the earliest moment the return of normal political, economic and trade relations with Turkey.

Mr. Ponsonby took this opportunity of stating Government's intention regarding the future submission of treaties to Parliament. He said that it had for a long time past been the clear policy of the Labour Party that the control of Parliament for the securing of international treaties should be strengthened. Government desired, as early as possible, to inaugurate this new policy. He pointed out that there was no constitutional obligation on the part of the Government to submit treaties before ratification except in the case of the treaties which had to be passed by Parliament.

But in recent years international questions had become of very crucial importance, and the interest taken in them had greatly increased. The Overseas Dominions were now consulted before ratification and the desire of the House of Commons to exercise some proper supervision over international agreements had come to be respected. Government, therefore, intended to lay on the table of both the Houses of Parliament every treaty, when signed, for twenty-one days, after which it would be ratified and published. In case of important treaties Government would submit them to Parliament for discussion. Thereby secret treaties would be rendered impossible.

LORD CURZON'S SERVICES.

Sir Samuel Hoare, former Conservative Minister, supporting the Bill said that gratitude was due to Lord Curzon, the former Foreign Minister, for the great patience and persistency which he had shown through all those weary months at Lausanne. It should be made clear to the Turks that the British Government would regard the changed attitude towards the Christian minority as one of those tests by which they would judge the sincerity of Turkey's claim to be regarded as a civilised State. He regarded it as no small achievement that the Black Sea was no longer a close preserve for Russian and Danube States but that, henceforth, passage to the Straits would be open, not only to ships of merchandise, but also to the ships of war of Powers of western Europe.—R. O. W.

HITLER TRIAL.

LUDENDORFF ACQUITTED.

GREAT INTEREST IN PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, April 1.

Munich.—Ludendorff has been acquitted and Hitler sentenced to five years' detention in a fortress.

Munich—Pochner, Kriebel and Weber were also sentenced to five years' detention in a fortress. The accused were ordered to pay costs and a fine of two hundred gold marks. The prisoners will be conditionally released after six months. The costs of the case against Ludendorff will be borne by the State. Other accused, Frisk, Roehm, Brueckner, Wagner and Pernet were sentenced to fifteen months' detention in a fortress, payment of costs and five of a hundred gold marks but released immediately on an undertaking to be of good behaviour until April 1st, 1928.

The court was packed to suffocation when sentences were read. Many were unable to gain admission. Ludendorff was in the full uniform of a General and some other accused were also in uniform wearing all war medals and decorations. The verdict was received quietly by the public but the accused, especially Ludendorff, were loudly cheered by the crowds outside.—Reuter.

LUDENDORFF'S DEMAND.

LONDON, April 1.

Sentences virtually amount to an acquittal since the period of detention will be deducted from the sentences. The closing scenes of the trial were marked by fervent outbursts of Ludendroff to which spectators responded enthusiastically. Ludendorff rose when the verdict was announced and protested that his acquittal when his colleagues had been convicted was an insult to his uniform.

The President of the Court sharply rebuked the General who again violently and excitedly demanded that he be arrested, when the police tried to remove him quietly through the court-yard.—Reuter.

EMPLOYMENT OF ASIATICS IN BRITISH SHIPS.

LONDON, April 1.

In the Commons to-day replying to Commander Kenworthy Mr. Webb said that enquiries had hitherto not confirmed the statement that the number of Asiatics employed on the British home trade ships had increased. He was not in a position to propose action in that respect.

Earl Winterton declared there was a very strong feeling among the Indians against any proposal to exclude from British ships His Majesty's Indian subjects, especially in view of the gallant services they had rendered to Britain in wartime.—Reuter.

RECOVERY OF THE FRANC.

LONDON, Apl. 1.

On the Foreign Exchange to-day French francs touched the year's high record of 75/70 and the Belgian recovery was still greater to 95/50½.—Reuter.

SCENE IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

BOISTEROUS SHOUTING BY LOYALISTS.

SEQUEL TO GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE.

SWARAJISTS LEAVE THE HOUSE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Apl. 1.

Amidst boistrous shouting from the opposite benches Swarajists and Nationalists left the House in the midst of a heated debate while the demand for grant for expenditure under the head "Industries" was being discussed at a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to-day. After they had left the rest of the demands for grants ten in number, with 214 motions for reduction or refusal, were passed unopposed and without speeches in about a quarter of an hour from the beginning of the discussion. The Swarajists and the Nationalists questioned the constitutional character of the procedure reported to have been adopted by the Governor in holding a conference to which certain sections of members of the Council were invited to discuss certain matters arising out of the refusal of some of the demands. This question was again raised later and culminated in the refusal of the Swarajists and the Nationalists to take part in the discussion.

While discussing a motion for refusing an item in the agricultural demand, Mr. P. C. Mitter, former Minister, referred to an announcement made in papers as regards the proposed dismissal of a large number of Government servants in consequence of the refusal of some demands and questioned the constitutional character of the proposal. In his opinion the constitution provided ample safeguards against a contingency like this and he said that His Excellency had power to take over those departments and bring in a supplementary budget.

He was stopped by the President as he thought that it was a reflection on the conduct of the Governor.

Hon. Mr. Huq, Minister, pointed out that the statement in the newspapers was unauthorised and not a Government Communique, and said that the whole question was being considered by His Excellency. But he could not disclose what course of action the Governor would take. But if His Excellency, said Mr. Huq, accepted the majority verdict of the Council on the point of economy it could not be said that they were going to wreck the Council.

Mr. Mitter protested by saying that His vote would be determined by a clear indication of the attitude of the Government.

When the motion was put to vote Messrs. Mitter and Khaitan who had all along been voting on the side of Government voted with the Swarajists in support of the refusal of an item in the demand.

INFLUENCE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The division on this motion resulted in a Government victory by three votes. Mr. Das examined the voting list and said some members of his party had voted with the Government and in the consequent debate he stated in the House that the voting had been influenced by the previous night's conference at Government House.

Later on in the discussion on a motion refusing the entire demand made under "Industries" the Swarajists questioned the propriety of inviting only a section of the House to the conference and one member asked:—"Is it right on the part of the Governor to call this Conference."

The President ruled him out of order, as in his opinion, it was casting a reflection on the conduct of the Governor which they were precluded from doing under rules. A number of Swarajist and Nationalist members raising points of order interpellated the President as to whether they could refer to the action taken by His Excellency while "the spirit of constitutionalism was under discussion." Before the President gave any ruling cries of "No, No" were heard from the benches occupied by the supporters of Government. Shouts eventually became so loud and boistrous that Mr. C. R. Das found it difficult to complete his speech and the Swarajists left the House saying that the shouting clearly indicated that the voting had been influenced by the Conference. The rest of the demands were then carried unopposed and the Council stood prorogued.

"REFLECTION ON GOVERNOR'S CONDUCT."

Maulvi Nurul Huq Chowdhury moved that the entire demand under the head "Industries" be refused. He said that he was grateful to the President for allowing him to speak on the constitutional issue raised by the Conference held elsewhere. He had been informed that the King did not take part in politics. The Governor of a province was a representative of the King and as such was above politics. That ought to be the practice of a constitutional governor of a province like Bengal. But to their dismay they found that the whole House was not invited to Government House. His Excellency the Governor invited a few members of the House to discuss constitutional practice. A more prudent course on the part of His Excellency would have been either to have invited the whole House or to have a private discussion. The Governor, however, called to his house a certain section of the House, and there made them understand certain constitutional practices. Was it right on the part of His Excellency to do that?

The President:—"You are now reflecting on the conduct of His Excellency the Governor. You are not entitled to do that."

Mr. Nurul Huq:—"I was not making any reflection."

President:—"I heard you say, 'Is it right on the part of His Excellency to do so and so.'"

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta:—"Is not the Hon. Member entitled to say that his Excellency acted against the constitution?"

President:—He was not saying that. What he was saying was: "Was it right on the part of the Governor to do this, that and the other thing."

Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee: "A constitutional right."

Mr. A. C. Banerjee rose to a point of order and asked if the Governor was supposed to be above politics.

The President:—"That is not a matter for me to give a rule on."

Continuing Mr. Banerjee asked if His Excellency the Governor was above politics but dragged himself into politics, was the Council not entitled to discuss his conduct as the British Parliament discussed the conduct of Charles the First?

The President:—I have nothing whatever to do with Charles the First. (laughter.) I am bound by the rules of procedure which prohibit reflection upon His Excellency the Governor and that is all I am concerned with.

Continuing, Maulvi Nurul Huq Chowdhury asked if the Governor was constitutionally right and was the power given to him under the Constitution to ask some members of the house to come to his house to discuss a matter in which he ought to have taken the whole house into his confidence. (cries of "Shame" from European members). His Excellency had taken part in party politics of the country.

The President:—That is a reflection upon the conduct of His Excellency. You really must be careful. Don't let your feelings run away with you.

Mr. Nurul Huq Chowdhury said that if he was ruled out of order in saying that His Excellency should have asked a certain section of the house to go and discuss constitutional practices, he could have understood it. If the leader of the Swarajist Party or leaders of other parties had been invited to the Conference, he would then have said that His Excellency had acted most constitutionally. But His Excellency had acted most unconstitutionally.

The President:—That is a reflection. You must withdraw that. We must treat His Excellency with respect in this Council.

A Member:—"Are we precluded from such remarks as such and such action of His Excellency the Governor is unconstitutional?"

The President observed that the rule was quite definite. "No member, when speaking, must reflect upon the conduct of His Majesty the King, the Governor General, any Governor or any court of justice."

A voice:—"Even if he acts against the constitution?"

The President:—"That is not a matter for this council."

Mr. C. R. Das asked if there was no distinction between personal conduct and constitutional conduct. Was the House precluded from discussing the question whether certain steps taken by His Excellency the Governor were or were not constitutional?

The President:—"That is a point of a very great difficulty indeed, but I find nothing in the rules which limits the question of conduct. I am afraid the rule is so general in its terms that it excludes any conduct of His Excellency. That is how I read the rule.

Mr. Das:—"We must obey your ruling, but it seems that under these circumstances it is useless to go on, because the sole point of view that we desire to present is that the voting of to-day has been influenced by last evening's conference—(Loud and insistent cries of "no" from European and Indian supporters of the Governor.)

Mr. Das:—"A thousand times 'Yes.'"

There were again prolonged cries of "No, No" and shouting from the other side and there was much commotion in the House.

Mr. Sen Gupta exclaimed:—"We can shout the loudest of all," and the shouting continued.

Babu Akhil Chander Dutt:—What is the meaning of this shouting. Mr. Das is in the possession of the house. Can they shout down a Swarajist member? Are they jackals?

Mr. Das:—This shouting indicates to my mind most clearly that the voting of to-day has been influenced by last night's conference. ("No, No" from opposite benches.)

Mr. Das amidst continued shouting announced:—"Under these circumstances we desire to take no further part in the discussion."

The Swarajists and the Nationalists then left the hall.

Babu Akhil Chunder Dutt, while leaving the hall, cried: "Go on howling and shouting."

When order was restored the President put the resolution refusing the demand to vote and it was negatived, no one supporting it. The original demand for the grant was carried without opposition.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

"DISAPPROVAL" OF "SWARAJYA" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 1.

At the Madras Legislative Council to-day after interpellation the President read out the following message from His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council on the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill.

His Excellency the Governor has purused the amendments, notice whereof has been given, in respect of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Bill. After due deliberation and consideration of various representations received from persons and associations interested in religious endowments, he came to the conclusion that the Legislative Council should consider the amendments which were adverted to in his message dated 17th March 1924. In deciding upon such a course His Excellency the Governor was influenced by two considerations (a) His extreme unwillingness to interfere with the will of the Legislative Council expressed by a large majority at the third reading of the bill. (b) His desire at the same time to give due weight to the representations which urged reconsideration of the bill in so far as it affected the jurisdiction of the courts. His Excellency desires to point out the inexpediency of going back on the decision of the Council excepting to a minimum extent. He trusts that the Council will realise this aspect of the matter and regrets that he is unable to accept any further amendments save those which are indicated in the message. His Excellency feels that he cannot assent to any further modification in the Bill except in the manner and to the extent suggested in that message and trusts that he will have the advantage of the Legislative Council's deliberations in regard to these points.

Mr. P. C. Ethirajulu Naidu then moved a resolution expressing strong disapproval of the action of the "Swarajya" in impugning the impartiality of the President. He emphasised the necessity of protecting the honour and dignity of the chair.

Points of order were raised on the resolution and the chief objection was that no precise issue was raised as was required by the rules.

The President, however, overruled the objections.

Mr. Venkatramana Iyengar then moved to pass on the next subject on the agenda. He said that the resolution was sprung upon the house as a party one and even if it was passed the only act, which the Council could take against the paper, was to turn out its reporter from the Press Gallery, which action, however, the President himself could take independently of the resolution of the Council.

Opposition members strongly objected to bringing such a resolution even though they felt keenly the necessity to protecting the dignity and honour of the chair. Mr. C. R. Reddy said that the opposition members were not behind the ministerialists in their ardour to protect and preserve the dignity and honour of the chair of the house but in British Parliament, generally the leader of the house moved such a resolution whenever the dignity and honour of the chair was questioned or concerned. He promised support to the resolution if it was moved by the leader of the house as was done in Parliament but he could see no good in discussing the question as moral support was gained by knowing the sense and feeling of the house.

Hon. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer then appealed both to Mr. Ethirajulu Naidu and Mr. Venkatramana Iyangar to withdraw their motions in view of the unanimous feeling of the house in regard to the dignity and honour of the chair and both motions were withdrawn.

MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 1.

In the Legislative Council to-day, after the lunch interval, Mr. Krishnan Nair was granted leave to introduce the Malabar Tenancy Bill. In introducing the Bill, Mr. Nair explained its various clauses, pointing out the modest nature of the Bill on the whole and showing the safeguards provided in it in the interest of the jemmis (land owners). The mover also emphasised the tyrannies of the jemmis and shewed how they reacted on the social and economic progress of the district. The mover, inter alia, quoted authorities from reports of enquiries and findings of persons who had investigated the matter in favour of legislation on Malabar Tenancy. The motion was objected to by Mr. Prabhakaran Thampan, the jemmi representative of Malabar, saying that it was opposed to the interest of the jemmis.

AHMEDABAD MILL INDUSTRY.

EXTREME TRADE DEPRESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJARAT, March 31.

As a result of the extreme trade depression which the Ahmedabad Mill Industry has been passing through, no mill has declared any dividend or published its balance sheet. This has further resulted in a sharp fall in prices of mill shares.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

MINISTERS' SALARY REDUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, April 1.

In the Legislative Council to-day, there were five motions for reduction of salaries of ministers. Motion fixing their salaries at two rupees per month having been withdrawn, Brajendra Narayan Chaudhury's motion that ministers should receive Rs. 1,500 per month was passed by a majority of one. Of five motions for reduction of grant under administration of land department, three were passed reducting the demand by Rs. 1,56,846. The grant as passed amounted to Rs. 1,501,154.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 2.

When the U. P. Council reassembled this morning after an adjournment of four days, supplementary demands for 1924-25 under several heads amounting altogether to Rs. 1,71,965 were discussed and voted. One item that caused a prolonged debate amounted to Rs. 2,13,073 under the head "Police". The money was needed to cover the cost of a special police force to carry on operation against Terai districts. The force had been successfully operating for some time past and had captured the leader of the gang and some of his principal associates. The remnants of the gang were still carrying on their depredations, and Government intended to keep on the force for another year. The mover of the reduction, while appreciating the services of the force, proposed a reduction of the personnel. But the Inspector-General of Police pointed out that cutting down the personnel would diminish the effectiveness of the force. The motion for reduction on being put to vote was defeated by 47 votes against 27.

Replying to a Swarajist who asked whether the Minister of excise aimed at total prohibition of the liquor traffic in these provinces as had been done in the United States of America, the Hon. Nawab of Chattari replied that he was afraid of trans-marine analogies.

In to-day's meeting of the United Province's Council three resolutions were discussed, two of which were passed, the third being defeated by a majority of 5 votes.

The first resolution which was adopted recommended the reservation of two posts of civil surgeons for private medical practitioners of this province holding registrable qualifications in the United Kingdom.

The other resolution recommends to Government to lay before the Council periodical statements (for the information of the members) in a tabular from showing the resolutions moved and not negatived by the Council and the extent of their acceptance or rejection by Government, together with the actual steps, if any, taken by the Government thereon. The resolution was opposed by Government but after a prolonged discussion it was passed by the House.

The only other resolution discussed to-day referred to the granting of licenses for arms and was opposed by officials. The resolution was ultimately defeated by a majority of 5 votes.

The Council meets again to-morrow.

ALLIANCE BANK FRAUD CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 2.

In the Alliance Bank fraud case in which four persons named Pareshnath, Chatterjee, Dhiraj Pat and L. D. Ghosh are the accused, Srishchander Dutt, one of the accused, who had turned into an approver, in his examination before the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad, gave a story of the conspiracy which was initiated at Chandernagore. He said that it was proposed to transfer the accounts and drafts from the Allahabad branch of the Bank to other branches. Chatterjee, an ex-employee of the Bank, had arranged to procure necessary forms on their arrival at Allahabad. All of them went to Kashmeri Hotel, where all the necessary papers were prepared and the signature of the Agent was also forged. It was arranged that the approver and Dhiraj should draw money from Gwalior and Agra and Chatterjee and Ghosh from Delhi and Meerut while Pareshnath who was the organiser of the scheme and who financed them, remained back at Allahabad to send instructions. On his arrival at Agra the witness dressed himself as a Mahomedan and went to the Bank where he interviewed the Manager, who informed him that account in the name of Muhammed Ahmad had been transferred. Witness was given a cheque book but he felt frightened and nervous to draw the money. So, he with Dhiraj, returned to Allahabad. Pareshnath got very angry and so they returned once again to Agra. Witness went on alone to Gwalior where he went to the Bank and drew Rs. 4,000 on a cheque, telling the Agent that he was a merchant connected with collieries. He rejoined Dhiraj at Agra and they both went to the Bank and cashed another cheque. They returned to Chandernagore on 24th February where Pareshnath, Ghosh and Chatterjee also arrived soon after and the spoils were divided. Chatterjee said that he was frightened and drew no money but he was given some and with this money he started a weaving shop. He has since disappeared. Others started business in Clive Street, Calcutta, out of the proceeds of frauds. Witness surrendered himself in the Lloyd Bank case when 13 or 14 others were arrested. He was rearrested with the accused on 13th January in connection with the present case.

WISDOM OF MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME.

MR. YAKUB HASAN ON KHILAFAT QUESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 1.

Presiding over the North Malabar District Conference held at Cannanore, Mr. Yakub Hasan, in his address, entered a strong plea for sympathy for the Moplahs and said that a committee must be set up to investigate the whole affair of the Moplah rebellion, and place its report before the nation. Referring to the Swarajists' work in the Council, he said that it had proved the wisdom of Mahatma Gandhi's original programme which alone would prepare the nation for swaraj. Speaking on the Khilafat question, he said the action of the Angora Assembly was the logical outcome of the new republican politics of Turkey. He maintained that the deposed Khalif, though removed from Constantinople, was still the universally recognised Khalif. Deposition had only given the Muslim world an opportunity to decide the case which affected them at a representative conference.

SUDDEN CHANGE AT VYKAM.

SATYA GRAHA SUSPENDED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TRICHUR, April 2.

A sudden change has taken place at Vykam. Those caste Hindus who from the outset appeared to be sympathetic have now adopted a distinctly hostile attitude. Congress is certainly not prepared to carry the fight in the teeth of popular opposition which is sure to strengthen the position of the Government. At the representation by the leaders of the opposite camp the committee met and promptly decided to suspend the campaign for a couple of days. Meanwhile Congressmen are devoting an equally intensive campaign of educating public opinion. They have arranged holding of a series of informal conferences while caste Hindus have themselves suggested a public meeting on April 3rd to finally focuss and gauge the local opinion. The courage and wisdom with which leaders have met the new development has evidently impressed the public and surely eased the situation.

DEESA FRAUD CASE.

FURTHER SENTENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PALANPUR, April 2.

Further terms of imprisonment and fines have been awarded to the accused in the remaining three fraud cases by Col. O'Brien, Political Agent, Palanpur. In the second case ex-Havildar Mohd. Hussain, who is undergoing a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment in the Sabarmati Jail in connection with the Depot Frauds, has been sentenced to another two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 on a charge of defrauding Government of a sum of about Rs. 12,000 by making bogus and double entries in the money order books of the Depot. In the third case, Lala Shimbu Lal, the Depot Shroff who was sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs., 10,000 early in March in connection with these frauds, has been sentenced to another 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20,000 on a charge of defrauding Government of a sum of about Rs. 1,37,000 through certain bogus and double entries in the cash accounts of the depot for May and June 21.

GOVERNOR VISITS RAJARAM COLLEGE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, April 2.

Last evening His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson visited the Rajaram College accompanied by His Highness the Maharaj Saheb and was most cordially received by Mr. A. C. Bose, acting Principal, and professors M. J. Dave, B. D. Verma and D. M. Roy. The college was not in session the summer vacation having commenced. His Excellency took much interest in the history of the institution and in the roll of distinguished men it produced, including the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale inscribed on the wall. He expressed his admiration of the college hall and of the life-size portrait of His late Highness Shahu Chhatrapati and was delighted to know that the latter was done by a Kolhapur artist. His Excellency was garlanded and left amid cheers.

GOVERNOR AT KOLHAPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOLHAPUR, April 2.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was present at Chreta hunt this morning.

His Excellency received a visit from the Rani of Jamkhandi at the Residency. He also visited a new tank, Shri Laxmi Club and attended wrestling matches in the State and drove round the Race Course. He was entertained at a banquet and after witnessing the display of fireworks left Kolhapur the same evening.

CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, April 2.

The Berar Cooperative Institute training Class for co-operators was opened on the 31st March at Amraoti in the Institute Office. More than 20 candidates from several co-operative societies in the Amraoti district are attending. Rao Bahadur Kelkar ex-minister, Rao Bahadur Damle, Brahma Mahajani, Jeywant Khare and other prominent co-operators are to deliver interesting lectures on the moral aspects of co-operation for the benefit of the students and the movement.

C. P. NOTES.

SWARAJISTS AND FUTURE WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, March 313.

Dr. Moonje, the Chief Whip of the C. P. Swaraj Party, questioned as to the next step his party would take after throwing out the entire budget in the Council, said: "Our tactics will depend upon what the Government actually does to get out of the present constitutional crisis. As to the future plan of action many people have come to me and discussed the matter according to their different temperaments. Some of them have suggested that if Government restores the budget, we should do our utmost to prevent it by resorting to civil disobedience. They say that this actually happened under Cromwell and Cromwell was not unconstitutional," I doubt if even Mahatma Gandhi would be able to lead the movement of civil disobedience. I believe the leaders of the Swaraj Party will meet soon to discuss the situation and arrive at a decision after consulting Mahatma Gandhi."

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

A Government resolution on the administration of the Education Department says: The most important event of the year was the establishment of a University in Nagpur and a College at Amraoti. In the sphere of secondary education the most important features appear to be the establishment of a High School Board, and the experiment about the introduction of the vernacular on a voluntary basis as the medium of instruction in High School. The education of girls has made a slight progress, that the number of Mahomedan pupils in primary schools has increased in Berar, the Engineering school at Nagpur is making satisfactory progress and the Rajkumar College at Raipur continued to be administered with efficiency. The District Board of Akola has now already introduced compulsory education in five villages of the district of Akola. Perhaps the Akola District Board is the first District Board in the whole of India to introduce the element of compulsion in primary education. It is sad to find that the number of recognised schools for Indian girls declined from 377 to 369 though there was a slight increase in the number of pupils—from 22459 to 22471. The total expenditure on thsse schools increased from Rs. 460,173 to Rs. 500,040. The total number of males in the Province is 6,951,399 and of women is 6,961,361. The total percentage of scholars to total population in 1922-23 as regards males comes to 4.54 and as regards females .34. In the same year, there were 4 Arts Colleges with 653 students, 3 Professional Colleges with 283 students, 42 High Schools with 3,393 students, 471 Middle Schools with 65,299 students, 3,942 Primary Schools with 23,621 students and 40 special schools with 2,498 students. These institutions were for males and also recognised. As regards recognised institutions for females in 1922-23, it appears that there were 8 High Schools with 140 students, 50 Middle Schools with 4,249 students, 320 Primary Schools with 18,387 students and 9 special schools with 607 students. The Local Government and the Local Boards have spent during the year Rs. 85,83,000 on education. It is a continuous story of the decline of educational progress in C. P. and Berar. It is high time that the Local Government should make a detailed enquiry with regard to the state and progress of education, both Governmental and private.

FIRE IN A MEXICAN THEATRE.

LONDON, April 2.

Mexico City.—26 persons were killed and 56 injured in the fire at a Cinema Theatre in the suburb of Tacubaya City. Panic followed the outbreak. Majority of victims were electrocuted by wires hanging neck high in the main aisle and were then trampled upon in a wild rush for exits. It is believed short circuit was the cause of disaster.—Reuter.

A PILGRIM STEAMER ON FIRE.

LONDON, April 2.

Twelve hundred pilgrims for Jeddah abord the burning British steamer "Francestan" (?) bound from Bombay is making for Port Sudan, where she is due at daybreak on April 3rd accompanied by "Clan Macivier", while the steamer "Pangistan" is proceeding from Port Sudan immediately to assist. "Franchestan" first wirelessed stating that cotton was on fire tween decks in number two hold and that weather was calm and there was no immediate danger. She later wirelessed that fire was spreading and serious but that every efforts was being made to control it.—Reuter.

KING FUAD HONOURS KAPURTHALA.

LONDON, April 2.

Cairo.—King Fuad has conferred the title of Grand Cordon of the Nile on the Maharaja of Kapurthala and second class order of the Nile on Prince Karamjit Singh.

Official and Personal.

A Lahore message of April 1st says, it is understood that Lt. Col. E. G. Gregson, Superintendent of Police, is officiating for Mr. Wilson Johnston as Administrator of Nabha.

His Excellency the Governor of Assam held a durbar at Shillong on March 31, at which various awards were presented.—A.P.

SIMLA, April 2.

Lt. Col. E. A. Tandy, R. E., is granted the local rank of Colonel, whilst employed as Surveyor-General of India.

Colonel E. A. Fagan is granted the local rank of Major-General, whilst employed as Military Adviser in a chief Indian State.

HINDU MAHASABHA.

PT. MALAVIYA ON ITS AIMS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Maha Sabha, a public lecture was delivered by Pandit Mohan Malaviya on Wednesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on the work of the Hindu Maha Sabha, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, presiding.

In introducing the Panditji, Mr. Jayakar said he was the most important social reformer of the present day. He was the father of that most constructive institution of India, viz. the Hindu University at Benares and he hoped his lecture that evening would set at rest certain prejudices among the people which was largely due to ignorance.

Pandit Malaviya then said he preferred to address that day in Hindi as the topic which he had selected referred to India and it would not be right for him to use the medium of a foreign language to express his thought on Indian matters. After thanking for the welcome accorded him in Bombay he said heretofore he used to speak to the Bombay audience on Congress questions but that day he would speak on a socio-religious question of the day, viz. the work of the Hindu Maha Sabha. He assured the audience that the aims and objects of the Hindu Maha Sabha were not in any way against any religion or creed of India; in fact the principles of the Hindu Maha Sabha were conducive to make India a self-governing nation. India was the land of not only Hindus but also of Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians and Jews and the Hindu Maha Sabha considered that all those who lived in India were the children of one mother. It therefore was in no way antagonistic to any caste, religion or creed. Out of little over thirty crores of the population of India, 23 crores were Hindus, seven crores Mahomedans and the rest Christians, Jews, Parsis and others. Among all the castes, the Hindus were the greatest and yet they were the weakest. In the daily exhibition of their physique they exhibited a deplorable lack of strength and the question arose what would be the future of India if due to this physical weakness men died at early age like 45, 50 and 60. The Europeans in India who worked for twenty-five years and more, retired on pensions and lived something like twenty and twenty-five years more to enjoy the pensions while the children of the self died even before their pension was matured and hardly lived to enjoy it for a year or two. It was a very grave question for India to solve as the physical health of the Indians was very poor and delicate. India must take immediate steps to improve the national physique and national stamina and unless Indians developed their physical health and learnt to use swords and guns, he feared the deterioration would continue until the whole nation was degenerated. It was for the mothers first to become brave like Sita and Draupadi and emulate their European sisters who come to India leaving their homes and remain in jungles without any protection save perhaps of a gun. The chief and principle cause of the national deterioration, he said, was child marriage. Men now-a-days married at the age of not 15 and 20 but even of five, two and one. According to the laws of Manu a Hindu was advised to study till he was twenty-five years of age and if all Hindus had followed this principle the condition of India would have been quite different to what it prevailed today but they followed their own custom with the result that India's physical stamina was deplorably degenerated. The Hindu Maha Sabha had therefore resolved to revive the old law of Manu which he had given several thousands of years ago and advised the Hindus to marry at the age prescribed in the Hindu scriptures. So far the laws of Manu were faithfully followed India produced men like Guru Govindji and Shivaji Maharaj but no sooner these laws were neglected the national strength too suffered. The Hindu Maha Sabha also resolved that extravagance on marriage should be stopped. It told terribly on the poor income of the Hindus who had no money for the marriage expense. At times they would not spend money for the education but store money for the marriage of their sons and daughters. He wished all the castes and communities of India followed the custom of the Khatris who spent on marriages Rs. 100, Rs. 10 and even Rs. 1/4/-. It was a great shame that men should demand dowry in marriage. The father parted with the most valuable thing of his life, viz. the daughter and he could ill afford to part money along with his daughter. In Bengal, he was ashamed to say, dowry was demanded in varying degrees. A man who had passed matriculation had his own price in the shape of dowry, a B.A. had still more, a M.A. yet more and a man who went to England and America had his own price. He did not think this custom prevailed among Mahomedans, Christians or Parsis (cries of Yes, the custom prevails among Parsis too). The Panditji said, he was very sorry to hear that and he hoped the Parsis too would follow the dictates of the Hindu Maha Sabha and abolish the dowry system.

Then he said all the Indians should take religious education as prescribed in their religion. For want of religious study many Hindus had either become Christians or Mahomedans. The total population of Mahomedans in India was seven crores but they were not Mahomedans originally. A few Mahomedans had come from Arabia or Afghanistan who converted many Hindus to their religion. The Malkans were a section of Hindus who though for three hundred years remained as Mahomedans, in every other respect followed the Hindu rituals and customs. In the month of December 1922 the Hindu Maha Sabha resolved to take them back by the shradha ceremony. But it was not done by force. God is one and father of all whether he be a Hindu, Mahomedan or a Christian or a Parsi and India was the mother of them all. If Indians were the children of one God and one mother country they should not quarrel on religious matter. God was holy and pure All that He wanted was that His worshippers too should worship him in purity and sincerity and they should not quarrel among themselves.

Another question was of untouchability. He was very much grieved that Indians denounced their own countrymen as untouchables. Touchables or untouchables were all created by God whose children they were and the touchables had no right to stop the untouchables from drawing water from wells or attending schools or temples. If certain people did certain dirty work for the benefit of others they did not become untouchables. They had the same human heart and soul as the others and they praised the same God from the inner recess of their hearts as others and no one had any right to declaim them because they did certain dirty work. They were purified by prayers and taking the name of God the creator and the Lord of all and they had as much civic and other rights as the high class. In some respects they were more acceptable to God owing to their piety than those who professed themselves high class. Finally he urged all to support the Hindu Maha Sabha and to live as brethren, no matter what religious creed they followed.

Mr. Jayakar in according a vote of thanks to the Panditji hoped that he would honour them again with another speech shortly.

THAKORE SAHEB OF RAJKOT.

"A SHREWD AND FAR-SEEING RULER"

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS

The citizens of Kathiawar States, resident in Bombay, presented an address on Wednesday night, at the Gaiety Theatre, to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah presiding. The whole theatre was full of Kathiawaris and others. After some songs had been sung, Mr. Lalji Naranji read the address which stated that by granting to the subjects of Rajkot the rights of Swaraj the Thakore Saheb had done an act which was in consonance with the duties of a ruler, and he had thus gained a name and fame for himself and Kathiawar was naturally proud of such a ruler. A ruler who had gained the affection of his subjects by his liberality of mind, and by his many sided virtues deserved to be cherished with affection and respected by all. The work that he had done in his State for the good of his people in commercial and political spheres required to be copied by all, and would live for ever. The Rajkot State was encouraging education in many ways, and the political rights which the people of Rajkot had secured were likely to encourage Indians in British Territory to do their best to win them also. The Thakore Saheb was the first Prince in Kathiawar in opening a school for the Depressed Classes. All these acts had proved that His Highness was a shrewd and far-seeing ruler. He had also made provision for an orphanage, and the bringing up of Moslem children. He had opened a college for higher education and enacted a number of laws, for instance prohibited smoking among the young, and removed houses of ill-fame outside the confines of the town of Rajkot. He had also taken great interest in the physical improvement of the youth of the country in diverse ways. He had encouraged commerce in his State, and introduced modern machinery etc. Out of a population of 56,000 souls the Thakore Saheb had enfranchised 27,000 people of whom 13,300 were women. That act alone showed the broad-minded policy which His Highness had inaugurated in Rajkot. The address then proceeded to praise the various acts of the Thakore Saheb for the good of his people and wished him a safe journey and a quick return.

"SET A NOBLE EXAMPLE TO OTHERS."

Sir Ibrahim said it gave him great pleasure to present the address to the Thakore Saheb on behalf of the citizens of Kathiawar and the subjects of Rajkot. They were all glad that the Thakore Saheb had fully realised the duty of a ruler which was to keep his subjects contented by giving them their due rights. By his great act he had set a noble example to others.

The Thakore Saheb said in reply that he was much gratified at the reception given to him and the address which they had presented to him. He was glad that reforms which he had given to his people had not only gratified them, but also the people outside his State." He felt that he had not done enough for his people, and that a great deal more required to be done, yet what he had done, he was glad to hear, had made the people in British India feel that they were left behind in political progress. He praised the British Government which, he said, was a benign Government, and they were fortunate in having such Governors as Lord Willingdon, Sir George Lloyd etc. He then mentioned some of the work which his Praja Mandal of Rajkot was able to do for his State. A "Girba" specially composed for the occasion was then sung.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas then proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. G. B. Trivedi, and supported by Mr. P. Chudgar.

Sir Ibrahim, in replying, said the Thakore Saheb had said that he was always in a minority, in the Government, but the only way of serving the people of this country was by remaining in a minority. He had not done much for his country; he had only tried to do his duty to the people, and nothing more.

INTERVARSITY RACQUETS.

LONDON, April 1.

At the Queen's Club to-day in the Inter-Varsity Racquets Oxford beat Cambridge by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

A FEDERAL SYSTEM.

'SPECTATOR'S" SUGGESTION.

We will throw into as clear words as we can what we think that the Viceroy in Council should say in reply to the demand for a Round Table Conference, writes Mr. J& St. Leo Stratchey in the "Spectator." "We agree to a Conference meeting to draft a scheme provided that the Conference is constituted in accordance with the suggestions here made, and that it is understood that no scheme which violates, or is not consonant with, certain fixed principles also herein set forth can be put forward for the consideration of the Imperial Parliament.

(1) The Conference should consist of natives of India. One-third to be named by the Assembly, one-third by the Government of India in order that all the various races, classes and religions of India shall have due representation, and one-third by the Feudatory Prince and Chiefs. There should be no discrimination as to representatives on grounds of caste or religious opinion or even of allegations of treason.

(2) A body of ten British officials, administrators, jurists, judges and business men should be named as Assessors in order to advise and supply information to the Conference. They should not vote.

(3) The object of the draft should be to create a Federal Constitution for all India, in which the constituent units should be (a) newly-created States with from two to ten or fifteen millions of inhabitants equipped with full powers of local self-determination after the manner of the States of the American Union, of the Provinces of the Canadian Dominion, or of the States of the Australian Commonwealth; (b) the existing Feuderatory States, provided they were not too small. In that case schemes for enlargement or fusion should be made.

(4) The former Provincial governments would automatically cease to exist.

(5) The new States should, wherever appropriate, receive Constitutions on a democratic basis. In some cases a native ruler might be restored, as was lately done in Benares. Where that was not appropriate a Regent should be named by the Central Government, either with a local assembly under him or with powers analogous to those of native rulers. The Administration of each State should have attached to it a Political Agent who should have the same advisory powers that are possessed and exercised by the present Agents of the Viceroy of India. Each State as regards collection of local revenue, and the administration of law and order, should be in the hands of the local Government. The State Assembly, subject to the limitations imposed by the Constitution, should in its sphere be the supreme authority.

(6) The limitations of power imposed upon all the States, whether new or old, are suggested below. What-ever powers and rights were not delegated to the States should belong to the Supreme Government and the Indian Supreme Court.

(7) The Central Government should consist of a Viceroy and Governor-General, named by the British Government, and have the same relation to the Secretary of State for India as at present.

(8) The Supreme Government would have sole authority over:—

(a) The Army and all military and naval forces formed in India, it being illegal for any native State in the future to possess armed forces, or to create a military police force.

(b) The railways, telegraphs, territorial waters, navigation of the principal rivers, the Post Office, Excise and Public Works should be in the hands of and regulated by the Central Government and as in the United States and British Dominions, the Central Government should have right of entry and access for its troops and officers throughout all Indian States.

(9) The interest on the existing Indian Debt whether Government or Provincial, should be guaranteed by the Supreme Government of India.

(10) Certain taxes, i.e., Salt tax, specific Customs Duties, etc., should be placed in the hands of the Government of India in order to make provision for the Army, Central Establishment, etc., etc.

(11) There should be a Senate of the Indian Empire for the co-relation of Administration in the various States, and for consultation and advice, but without executive or legislative authority. The Senate should consist of a representative from every State within the Indian Empire.

(12) All disputes as to whether action by the State was or was not *ultra vires*, all boundary and other internal disagreements between the States, and differences between a State and the Central Government, should be adjudicated on by the Supreme Court.

(13) The Supreme Court, besides its federal purisdiction, should be given the right to hear appeals in cases of capital punishment, all cases involving charges of treason, or sedition, and all religios disputes.

(14) The Supreme Government should have no right to interefere with the Administraton of any State except by judicial process, i. e., in order to enforce an order of the Supreme Court declaring that there had been an infringement of the rights secured under the Constitution.

(15) No State should have any power to impair the validity of a contract, to pass *ex post facto* legislation to interfere with religious opinion, or to persecute any person for the holding of such opinion, or prevent the practice of his religion.

(16) No man should be deprived of the protection of the law or of the full rights of citizenship (such full citizenship to be defined in the Constitution), on religions or political grounds.

(17) The present public debt of India should become terminable annuities for a period of sixty-nine years—such an amount should be added to the interest paid on all Government stocks, that if funded year by year at compound interest it would at the end of sixty-nine years redeem the capital.

(18) A scheme for the establishment of the Government under these limitations and restrictions should be first submitted to a joint body half named by the British Government and half by the Conference.

(19) If and when this body could agree upon a draft scheme, it should be submitted to an Imperial Conference and then finally be enacted by the British Parliament.

(20) All foreign relations should be in the hands of the Central Government.

ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS IN PUNJAB.

(Continued from page 6.)

to get, before he was appointed Executive Councillor; if money can be found to pay princely salaries to ministers, some of whom validity of the contention. If money can be found to give Rs. 5,000 a month to Sir John Maynard instead of Rs. 3,500 he used at least did not earn even a fraction of what they now get as salaries; if money can be found for the goring Lee Commission and for princely allowances to the European services, if money can be found for useless shows, Durbars, and peace celebrations: if money can be squadered like water in building palatial buildings at Delhi, Lahore and Simla, it is idle to plead lack of funds for necessary reforms in the administration of prisons which affect the lives of hundreds of thousands of helpless men and women. But the question of funds is only secondary. The primary thing is the recognition of the defects of the present system and of the necessity of reforms. Has Sir John Maynard ever admitted that the defects pointed out by those whom, using his own language, "the shoe pinched" are real and substantial? Or is his duty finished by finding excuses and whitewashing himself and his subordinates? What attempt has he made to find us and effect 'reforms'? Is it a question of 'reforms' or of vital principle? Does the prisoner exist for the department or *vice versa*? Is it recognised that he is essentially a human being? I am afraid, not. The other day the Inspector-General of Prisons in Burma felt the necessity of emphasizing the fact that "a criminal is essentially a human being. He is not the devil that some people take him for."

From my knowledge of the Punjab Jail officials, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that not even five per cent. of them understand that one of the fundamental aims of the prison administration is to reform the prisons and to keep men out of prisons. In their eyes their only duty lies in maintaining discipline (rough discipline as Sir John Maynard calls it) and managing the prisons in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down, as far as the latter do not interfere with the chances of their personal gain. One of the Assistant Jailors in the Lahore Central Jail once remarked "Sale Qaidian da ki hai, jis tarah chaha onhan nun rakh leya." i.e. "What does it matter how these prisoners (whom he called in vulgar colloquial Panjabee his wife's brothers) are treated: we can do with them as we please." In this remark he did not express his individual opinion only, but gave expression to what was in the minds of *almost all* the Jail officials.

I was admitted into the Lahore Central Jail on the 3rd of December, 1921, and was honoured by being put in the undertrial ward along with murderers, dacoits, rapers, etc. I was not in the least the worse for it. In fact, I enjoyed their company and gained much knowledge from them. The one lesson I learnt in the prison was not to look down upon criminals and to despise none. This, however, is another matter. I was discussing the mentality of the Jail staff towards the prisoners. To illustrate it, I will mention a few experiences.

Money—The only Humanizing Influence.

The Warder on duty in the undertrial ward was an old Mohiyal Brahman who had spent, I think, 35 years of his life in the Jail department. He was at his wit's end when he was told that he had to treat these educated political prisoners with *some* consideration. To him "prisoners" and "consideration to the prisoners" were two entirely inconsistent terms. He used to say "Lorha dasha agya; nale tan enhan nun Babuji kaho, nale salam karo te es par bhi eh kahna nahin mande; dunia hi badal gai eh Kaidi Kahde hoe." He thought there was something wrong with the world when the matters had reached such a pass as to expect of the Jail Warder to treat 'prisoners' with consideration. He could not reconcile the new events with his notions of Jail discipline. Several Jail Babus and Munshis told him to let the political prisoners be out of their cells for a longer time than the ordinary prisoners. To him a general order of this kind was outrageous. He could understand a babu recommending a particular prisoner for a more favourable treatment for reasons of monetary value in which he shared, but he could not comprehend how all of us could receive special treatment without reasons which he could appreciate. In the first few days of our confinement we were let out only for a short time in the morning and in the evening for easing themselves and for walking. Every now and then the man would shout out "hand ho jao, hand ho jao." He could find no rest unless he had put us back into our cells and locked the latter. One day I asked him why he was so strict with us specially when the *babus and munshis* had asked him not to be so. His reply was that this was a thing unheard of in the Jail Department. A few days later a famous dacoit was brought in and kept along in the same block with us. His legs were menacled. I noticed that to him he was all kindness. He had the run of the ward, almost all the time and used to come and salam me. One day he recited his life story to me and narrated all the good points of his character; one of which was that all the *loot* which he obtained from his profession he reserved for being spent in courts and jails. I at once understood why he enjoyed greater liberty than ourselves. Now my point in reciting these facts is not to find fault with that old warder, but to point out that in jails the only humanizing influence which tells is that of money. During my 20½ months of prison life I heard the opinions of many prisoners and officials about the various Superintendents that had been in charge of the Jails in the Punjab, and to the best of my memory there were only two or three persons whom the prisoners considered to be good. One of them was Major Murray, the other was Mr. Isa Charan Chandulal; the third name has slipped my memory. I know that Mr. I. C. Chandulal's influence has been held responsible for the jail outbreak of 1920, but I attach absolutely no value to these opinions as all the true facts show that the real responsibility was that of some one else who was reputed to be the favourite of the authorities. No one can accuse Major Murray of undue leniency or of inexperience, but I have heard nothing but praise for his administration from the long term prisoners. That shows that *even a prisoner* can form correct judgment about the men who rule over him. The Jail Committee has in one place remarked that it is not the fault of men but of the system. But 'the system' has been made by men, and therefore in the last resort, the blame must be laid at the door of men. Unless the mentality of the men at the helm of affairs changes, the system will not change. The mentality of the men at the helm cannot change unless they get rid of false notions of prestige and power which dominate their mind, and unless the administration of the prisons is entirely inspired by and conducted in a spirit of broad humanity. The men at the helm of affairs are weak human beings after all, and in the present atmosphere it is impossible for them to altogether free their minds from a spirit of vindicativeness and revengefulness. Of all the departments of Government, there are two which require a vivid and benevolent imagination on the part of those at the head, viz. the Departments of Education and Jails. No amount of rules and regulations and wooden codes can get the best out of a child or a prisoner. It is the personal touch that matters most and unless the prisoners are placed in charge of men endowed with imagination, all talk of humanising the treatment of prisoners is mere moonshine.

SUIT TO RECOVER POSSESSION OF ROOM

(In the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, —Suit No. 30698 of 1923, re. ejectment proceedings).

The plaintiff Peruri Suryanarayen filed a suit against one Shastri, the first defendant, and E. L. Norsinum, the second defendant, to recover possession of one room. The case of the plaintiffs was that they had let out two out of their seven rooms to Shastri, who in his turn had sub-let one out of the two rooms to Norsinum, that Shastri had vacated the one room in his occupation and given over the possession of the same to them and that they wanted the other room in the occupation of Norsinum for their own use and occupation as they wanted to start their business there. Shastri, who was absent at the commencement of the trial, appeared later on and stated that he had no objection if an order in ejectment was passed. Norsinum claimed the benefit of the Bomaby Rent Act alleging that the plaintiffs did not want the premises for their own use and occupation. After hearing the evidence of the parties on the 10th December last the learned Third Judge, Mr. Chitre, disbelieving the plaintiffs' case dismissed the suit. Mr. Dadachanji who appeared for the plaintiffs and who was not present personally at the time of the hearing, thereafter applied for the case being heard again as the decision of the Court was in conflict with the judgment of the High Court, reported in 24 Bombay Law Reporter at page 154 (Suganchand vs. Motilal) holding that the term tenant in Sec. 9. of the Bombay Rent Act does not include a sub-tenant; this point was for the first time sought to be raised. However, in order to avoid any injustice being caused, the learned Third Judge, Mr. Chitre, heard the case again and held that the above-mentioned case decided by the High Court was not applicable to the present case as in the High Court suit the plaintiffs had filed a suit against the sub-tenant only, secondly, because the official assignee in whom the tenants' estate was vested had disclaimed the tenancy and had repudiated the lease thus making a sub-tenant a trespasser, while in the suit before him the tenant Shastri, who had validly transferred his tenancy to Norsinum merely showed indifference. He therefore confirmed his judgment dismissing the suit.

Mr. Dadachanji was for plaintiff, and Mr. Bodas appeared for the second defendant.

TURKEY, OLD & NEW

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

With the arrival of the verbatim report of Youssouf Kemal Bey's lecture at Oxford on "The New Turkey," an opportunity occurs to present to our readers one or two passages which will be of extreme historical interest. In the first part of his lecture which was throughout of a very high order both as to form and material, Youssouf Kemal considered the psychological and political differences between the old and the new Turkish State. In the second part, the talented lecturer champions the new form Government in Turkey, declaring it deeply rooted in the soul of the people, and therefore durable as well as just. In the present article we reproduce the passages from the first part, which replies to the question "If there is a New Turkey, in what respects does it differ from the old?"

I.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The Western world, which used the term "Turkey" for the Ottoman empire, and uses the same title for the present State, naturally fails to see the great significance in the adoption of the name "Turkey" by the Turks. The latter, until 1920, invariably used the expressions "Ottoman Empire" and "Imperial Ottoman Government" when alluding to the Ottoman State. It is only from 1920 that Turks have used the word "Turkey."

"With the exception of the short interval from 1876 to 1878, Turkey was upto the year 1908 under the rule of an absolute monarchy. At the latter date the Charter of 1876 (mistermed 'Constitutional') was again put into force as a consequence of the revolt of the Third Army Corps quartered in Macedonia. This revolt has been organised and was supported by all the enlightened and progressive elements of the nation,—these being known to Europe under the generic name of 'Young Turks.' The Charter in question was twice modified, once in 1909 and again in 1912. The first modification was of a liberal nature—that is to say, it tended to increase the prerogatives of the Legislative Assembly; whereas the second, on the contrary was of a retrograde nature and was intended to strengthen the Executive against the Chamber. Nevertheless the Charter (or constitution) in quesion, both before and after the alterations, was far from securing to the Turkish people an effective control of their destinies; for the Sultan, or those who in various ways had succeeded in obtaining his confidence or in imposing their will on him, could direct the ship of state exactly as they wished, and rendered parliamentary control illusory. The history of Turkey from 1908 to 1919 amply confirms my contention.

"In any event, the monarchy, absolute as well as constitutional, which presided for centuries over Turkish destinies, after having brought the country to the pass in which it was in 1918, neglected all its duties from that date onwards. This failure of the monarchy to its trust, which later developed into an open betrayal, showed the people of Turkey the way to safety; and, as had already been done by several other nations, in analogous situations, they directly and effectively took their own affairs in hand.

"An 'Assembly,' chosen by a greatly enlarged electorate, met at Angora on the 23rd April 1920, under conditions too well-known to require any reference here, and adopted the name of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. At its inauguration it unanimously declared by the month of its president Ghazi Moustapha Kemal Pasha, that the sovereignty of the State belonged, wholly and without conditions or restrictions, to the Nation itself. Having established this principle, the Assembly itself commenced to exercise sovereign power in the name of the people which had elected it. The "Law on the Fundamental Organisation of Turkey" was drawn up in a spirit of the most advanced democracy.

"Later on, by a law passed on 1st November 1922, the Assembly legally abolished that personal sovereignty which, in point of fact, existed only in name, and that only in Constantinople.

"Desiring next to give a definite judicial basis to the situation creatend in 1920, the Assembly resulting from the last legislative elections promulgated the law of 29th October 1923, in virtue of which the Republic State, existing in point of fact since 1920, assumed the title of Turkish Republic. At the same sitting the Assembly unanimously elected as President of the Republic Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha whose immense services to the Turkish cause are so well known.

"It follows therefore that since April 1920 the people of Turkey govern themselves by the medium of a single Assembly, embodying both the executive and the legislative power. This Assembly exercises the legislative power directly and delegates the executive power to mandatory ministers who act in its name, are under its control and are responsible to it for all their actions.

"The President of the Republic, that is to say the head of the state elected by the Assembly, can, when he deems it necessary, preside over either the Grand National Assembly or the Council of Ministers.

"From the powers possessed by the Assembly it follows that it must remain in permanent session and, as a matter of fact, that is what it has actually done up to this day. In order, however, that deputies may be able to come into contact with their constituents, a system of rotational leave of absence has been established, rendering it possible for every deputy to visit his constituency once a year, without the Assembly being thereby obliged to suspend its sittings. At the present time arrangements are under consideration which would facilitate this contact between electors and elected and, whilst still retaining the principle of the permanent nature of the Assembly, the latter might suspend its sessions for short periods only.

"Like all holders of sovereign power, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey has always been extremely jealous of its prerogatives and has exercised its control over the Government with the most scrupulous attention. All important questions are decided only after consultation with the Assembly; and all treaties, conventions and international accords of every kind are always, at least in their broad outlines, submitted to the Assembly and signed after its approval. They are subsequently again submitted to the same Assembly for ratification and to secure executive force.

"The Governments which have succeeded each other in Turkey during the course of the last four years have, in fact, always been animated by the desire to keep the Assembly fully informed and to previously consult it on current matters so as to always act in community of ideas and feeling and thus to avoid anything unforeseen.

"One can therefore state without fear of contradiction that the Turkey of to-day is one of the countries where the National Assembly, elected by the people, exercises the most effective and direct control on the conduct of public business, both home and foreign, and where the principle of national sovereignty is the most jealously cherished."

From a Lecture by H. E. Youssouf Kemal Bey (Turkish Ambassador to London)

II.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

After briefly alluding to the secularisation of the governmental and administrative machinery of Turkey, his Excellency proceeded:—

"A third difference of prime importance between the psychology of Turkey before and after 1920 is evidenced by Article 2 of the programme of the Turkish Popular Party, the members of which occupy almost all the seats in the Grand National Assembly. The Article in question which I would like to quote to you in full, is as follows:—

> In the view of the People's Party the conception of the people is not restricted to any class. All those who claim no privilege, and who in general accept absolute equality before the law form a part of the people. The Popularists are those who do not recognise the privileges of any family, of any class, of any community or any individual, and who recognise full liberty and independence in the framing of laws.

"Before analysing this article I think it is necessary for me to give some details on the subject of the People's Party, which is now in favour in Turkey.

"When from 1918 onwards different parts of Turkey were invaded one after the other, almost everywhere the people spontaneously formed Leagues for the object of repulsing the invaders. These Leagues took the name of 'Committees for the Defence of the Rights' of the province where they were established, and before the election of the Grand National Assembly, they brought about meetings of several congresses with a view to a ordination of action. They also established a central and permanent organism denominated the "Representative Delegation" which was constituted on an elective basis and was presided over by Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the standard bearer of the movement for the liberation of Turkey. After the conclusion of peace these committees, having accomplished the first portion of their task, decided to found a party under the name of "People's Party."

As it may be seen this party has its roots deep down amongst the people and it is directed by those who, with the support of the whole nation, peasants, workmen the bourgeousie etc., organised and achieved the renovation of Turkey, that will suffice to show you its strength and its popularity.

In Article 2 of the programme of this party, which I have already quoted, it was desired first of all to affirm the complete and absolute adherence of Turkey to the purest democratic ideas by the abolition of every description of privilege and then to eliminate all obstacles such as out-of-date traditions; bad habits dating back to very ancient times and by reason of their age having acquired a so-called venerable character, in a word all the heritages of a past full of errors which might conflict with the untrammelled framing of the laws necessary for the recovery and the saving of the country. The only guide desired in future by the Turkish people in government and legislation is sovereign reason with which nothing must be allowed to come into conflict. It may be noted that the first article of the programme of the party specifies that the aim of the latter is to act as a guide to the nation so that the national sovereignty may be exercised by the people and for the people, so that Turkey may be raised to the level of a modern State,—and, lastly, that the authorities of the law in the country may be above all other powers.

For a country which everybody in the West was accustomed to consider as immovably rooted in old traditions, the importance of the Articles in question is striking.

(To be continued.)

SATYAGRAHA IN KERALA.

An Associated Press message from Cochin dated the 31st. March announces that the so-called low class Hindus of Kerala (British Malabar and the Native States of Cochin and Travancore) have, under the guidance of the Kerala Congress Committee, resorted to Satyagraha to remove the social disabilities they labour under. It would seem that Kerala is destined once again to arrest the attention of the public. The evil the Satyagrahis seek to remove by what is called direct action is a deep-rooted one and it has the force of time-honoured convention and the material resources of the wealthy classes and to some extent of the three Governments concerned to back it. The struggle just started bids fair to be a memorable one. As it would be impossible for the public to value the contention of the Satyagrahis at its true worth and to appreciate the standpoint of heir opponents unless something is known about the peculiar structure of the Kerala Hindu society I believe it would be advisable at this stage to indicate briefly what this peculiar structure is.

Hindu society in Kerala is composed of various castes with very little in common between them. First comes the Nambudiri Brahmin in whose estimation every human being except his sacred self is either an untouchable or an unapproachable. All should stand at a respectful distance from him. In Divine worship, during feasts and ceremonies, in temples and tanks, in all conceivable things and on all conceivable occasions, he has the first place. The Tamil Brahmins, known as Iyers and Pattars, who migrated in large numbers to Kerala many centuries ago, have for their own gain tried to identify themselves with the Nambudiri and claim equal privileges although in matters pertaining to themselves they are mainly governed by non-Kerala customs. The Nambudiri has never considered the Pattar as an equal of his. He possibly thinks that the Pattar is the nearest, approach to himself.

Next in turn come the Ambalacasis with subsections amongst them known as Wariayars, Sharadees and Nambissans. To the Nambudiri the Ambalavasi is an untouchable. Lower down in the scale are the Nayars which term includes Menons, Kurops, Panikkars, Nambiyars and about half a dozen other minor sub-castes. The Nayars are untouchables in the estimation of all castes above them. The Nambudiri is allowed to marry a Nayar or Ambalavasi woman although she is an untouchable (latterly this kind of marriage has become rare) and every time he touches his wife he takes a plunge bath to wash away the sin. The Nambudiri the Ambalavasi, the Nair and certain other numerically small communities having more or less similar status comprise the Caste Hindus or so-called high class Hindus. All communities below them are unapproachables.

First amongst the unapproachables are the artisans who according to vocations, are called Asaris, Musaris, Karuvans, Kollans and Thattans. The village astrologer, Kaniwan, could also be taken as coming under this category as the standard of pollution in his case is more or less the same. The radius of pollution in this class is 8 to 12 feet. If an artisan comes within this radius of a caste Hindu the latter is polluted and should immediately have a bath. Further down in the scale are the Tiyyas and Ezhuvas who are a well-educated and prosperous community and very keenly feel the indignities imposed upon them. They have taken the initiative in the present struggle. The radius of pollution in their case is 14 to 21 feet. Next comes the Vettuvas and Cherumas who should stand at a distance of 60 to 90 feet. The Pariah has to keep himself a furlong away and the Nayadi is an unseeable who has always to live on the top of some hill and who like Shelley's cuckoo is invisible and acquaints the world of his existance by means of his songs and shouts. All communities beginning with the Tiyyas and ending with the Nayadi are the so-called low classes, and they amongst themselves observe distance pollution. For example a Pulaya or a Vettuva is an unapproachable to the Tiyya.

From the above rough outline your readers can very well imagine how absurdly intricate and unnatural the whole fabric of the Kerala Hindu society is. Swami Vivekananda once remarked that Kerala is a land of lunatics. He could not bring himself to believe that anybody except rank lunatics would observe such preposterous customs. If the present struggle is carried to a sucessful conclusion then it will be nothing short of a miracle of the first magnitude. The sin is engrained in every fibre of the Hindu society. The struggle just begun is something on the lines of the Akali struggle and may in a very short time assume enormous proportions.

V. M. N.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

JURY'S VERDICT UPHELD.

Imperator v. Khandu Anaji Pawar.
(Before Sir Norman Macleod C. J. and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a reference made by Mr. D. R. Norman, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona under S. 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as he disagreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury, who found the accused not guilty.

The facts are these: The accused together with four others was appointed a guardian of one Bhau Maruti Kumkale under the will of Bhau's mother. That lady died in August 1919, leaving amongst other property a shop and Rs. 13,000 in cash. After her death the accused managed the shop in accordance with the directions. He had a six-annas share in the shop. Mr. Shinde, one of the Panch mentioned in the will, purchased War Bonds to the face value of Rs. 12,500 in the name of himself or Bhau or either and paid the balance into a Postal Savings Account in the name of Bhau. In October 1921, he handed over those Bonds to accused for safe custody. In June July 1922, accused wanted money for the shop. Accordingly he went to one Mudholkar and asked for a loan of Rs. 3,000. The latter wanted security. Accused pledged a War Bond for Rs. 5,000 and signed the endorsement "Bhau Maruti Kumkale". Subsequently as Mudholkar was paid off, the bond was returned to accused. However it was again pledged to Messrs. Bhide & Co. (signing as Bhau Maruti Kumkale). This signature was the second forgery with which accused was charged. On 28-1922 accused raised a loan of Rs. 900 by pledging another bond of Rs. 1,000. Here also the accused signed as Bhau Maruti Kumkale. This was the third forgery with which he was charged. The accused's plea was that the minor had authorised him to pledge the bonds, that the amount was required for the benefit of the minor's business and that he did not intend any fraudulent gain or loss to anybody. In fact no gain to the accused or loss to any person was proved. The loans raised were paid off and no holder of the securities suffered any loss. It was not proved by the prosecution that the money was not used for purposes of the shop or that the shop did not need it. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The judge having differed made the reference under S. 307 and in doing so observed, as follows:—"Accused admits he signed a name that was not his own. Mudholkar and the Managers of the two Banks state that they thought accused was Bhau Maruti. It is inconceivable that they would have accepted his endorsement if they did not so suppose. Then there remains only the question of fraud. It is just conceivable that accused genuinely thought that he was acting for his benefit. But in my opinion there was clear fraud on the persons to whom the endorsements were made. They believed they were getting substantial security for their money, whereas they were getting none at all. Bhau admits that he is a minor. It is true that no one has suffered any loss but, in order to prove fraud, it is sufficient that there should be risk of loss."

Their Lordships observed that the verdict of the jury must be accepted, since it was clear that the accused did not intend to commit frand on any one. The accused was therefore ordered to be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. G. N. Thakor with Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the accused.

ANGLO-INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

MISFEASANCE SUMMONS AGAINST DIRECTORS.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.
N. H. Moos.
vs.
Frank Spaull and others.

The further hearing of this summons which is taken out by Mr. Moos as liquidator of the Anglo-Indian Steam Navigation Co., against the directors of that company was proceeded with.

Mr. Frank Spaull who is the most important witness in the case during the course of his evidence said:—

He was the sole owner of Spaull Sons and Co. of London which was still existing and which carried on the business of East India Merchants and Shipping and Chartering Agents. He was also the Managing Director of Spaull Sons Co. Ltd., a private company at Alleppe. He was also a partner in Spaull Dickinson and Co. of Penang, which carried on the business of export and import. He was a director of several other companies and had a good deal to do with promoting companies.

In his cross examination he stated that in the business that he used to carry on, he had never had to do anything with a Shipping Co. of the kind of the Anglo-India, that he or his firm never owned a ship or had to deal in ships in the sense that he never bought or sold a ship, but that his London firm sometimes chartered ships. He did not know what income-tax his London firm was paying but it was paying income-tax. The firm of Spaull Dickinson did not pay any income-tax because it did not make enough income.

He had no books of accounts or any other papers relating to his several businesses in Bombay. His financial position to-day was that he lost a fortune over this Anglo-India business and could not pay his expenses for coming to Bombay nor was he able to pay the Commissioner's fee of £250 in London.

It was he who first conceived the idea of starting an Indian Shipping Co. early in 1919.

For many years past shipping facilities on the Malabar Coast had been scarce. The scarcity of obtaining ships and tonnage affected the Indian traders more than the European traders because the European traders always had a preference, with the result that Indian traders had to wait for their turn for shipping their cargoes when tonnage became available after it was used up by Europeans.

He was fully aware of all these hardships on the Indian traders. The conditions prevailing in 1919 were still worse. In order to remove these difficulties several Indian traders approached him and asked him to give his assistance.

He had discussions with several notable Indians for which he found that if he started a new Co. on a large scale with a regular line of ships the cargo available for such ships would amount to about 8,000 to 10,000 tons per month. After obtaining these assurances I communicated with my London firm to make inquiries if we could obtain a charter of several ships. As this was found to be impossible my London firm was asked to make inquiries for the purchase of ships, enough ships to establish a regular line of transport. My London firm thereafter communicated with ship brokers at Glasgow. As a result of which several offers amounting to about 150 came in but finally there was an offer to me of 10 ships. The offer of 10 ships was in the usual form and certainly the offer was not in the nature of a circular. He made inquiries of ship-brokers as to what steamers they had for sale. Then the ship-brokers sent a list of skeleton forms with descriptions of the ships available for sale which that offered. The brokers were free to sell these ships to others. No firm offer had been made of any of the 10 ships. They were for sale and as they had not been sold the offer made to me was open for one month to the directors to accept. We were to get 5 lacs of rupees in the shape of shares for giving the benefit of this offer of 10 ships to the Co. He was certainly anxious at that time that the Co. should buy up the 10 ships although from subsequent events it was clear that it was good that the Co. did not go in for the ships.

In the month of February it was decided by the Board that as there was great difficulty and delay in transmitting cables to England, someone should go to England and effect purchases after seeing the ships and the Board resolved that he should go to England. He was given full power of attorney to purchase the 10 ships or some others in their place. He could not leave for England till April. On the day he sailed he cabled an offer to his London firm to offer £7,85,000 for 4 ships. This offer was accepted and kept by Spaull Sons London for his confirmation on his arrival.

When he reached England he found that 10 lacs of rupees which the directors had sent to England had been withdrawn by them and he was informed not to make any purchases but to return to India as there were difficulties in the matter of the Co. After great trouble he succeeded in cancelling the contract without the payment of any damages which the Co. would have had to pay to the extent of about £1,00,000.

He met Capt. Ternel first at Cochin Club At that time he was employed in superintending the construction of s.s. Aziz at Brunton's Works. He was quite satisfied as to Ternal's engineering ability by seeing his work there although only the hull had been constructed. He accepted Ternel's word when he stated that he was employed as a shipmaster by Messrs. Turner Morrison for 10 years. He did not make any further inquiries as to his qualifications. He knew that Ternel was not only a navigator but was clever in many other things relating to shipping. He helped him in selecting the ships out of the offers that had been received by the Co. Ternel helped him immensely in many other ways for floating the Co. He paid him Rs. 5,000 which he thought he was under a liability to pay him for his services Mr. Spaull's evidence was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

CAUSE LISTS.

(THURSDAY, April 3.)

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5128-23—Subnis G and Co., Murlidhar Dhanji Joshi v Zaverchand Vardhaji, Vachlia and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

110-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Ranchoddas v Ratansy Kanji, Mulla and M.

144-20—Bhaishanker K and G, Hargowandas Ranchoddas v Ratansy Kanji, Mulla and M.

401-20—Shamrao M and H. The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

3286-19—Kanga and S. Amratlal Liladhar v Luxmibai widow and others, Captain and V.

CONTESTED SHORT CAUSE.

4986-23—N C Dalal and Co., The Gujrat Tanneries Ltd v Ahmed Abedeenbhoy Peerbhai, Rele and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

431-24—Jamsedji R and D, Godavaribai wife of Shanker Nana v Bai Jinabai widow Atisha and ors.

4412-23—Unwalla P and P, Noormahomed Suleman Moosa v Haji Cassum Hatia Hafai and ors.

334-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Dossabhoy Maganlal.

487-24—Captain and V, Rahimbai wife of Mahomed Ahmed v Haji Usman Valli, Tyabji D and Co.

523-24—Shah and Co, Moolchand Hemraj v Bomanji Muncherji and Sons.

4427-23—Payne and Co, H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan v Aishabai widow of Abdul Kader Latiff and others.

4888-23—Madhowji and Co., Rai Bahadur Baldeodas Shivnarayan v The Adar Electrical and Engineering Co.

420-24—Tyabji D and Co, Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Yusuf v Kaderbhoy Dossaji.

642-24—Ferreira and V, Ratibai Purshotamdas and others v Yeshwant Ramchandra and others.

646-24—Soonderdas and Co, Ardeshir Jamsetji Vassigra v Pestonji Navroji Driver.

4653-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Babubhai Hirachand v Vora Essoofali Valiji and others.

5190-23 Mehta L and Co, Bai Tulsakuvri widow v Hormasji Cursetji General and another, Wadia G and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2679-21—Motichand and D, Ratanbai widow v Tricumdas Megji, Manubhai and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

2999-21—Mulji Th and Co, Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojshah K Bamji, Kanga and S.

3021-21—Mehta L and Co, Rupaji Dolaji and Co v Bai Sakerbai widow and ors, Vachha and Co.

3043-21—Mulji Th and Co, Makabhai Parpia and Sim v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne and Co.

3123-21—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Mills Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L and Co.

3163-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v Kantilal Dulabhdas, Motichand and D.

3165-21—Madhowji and Co, N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and M.

3218-21—Tyabji D and Co, Jagmohandas Harilal and Co v Bhogilal Ranchoddas and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

3221-21—Pandia and Co, Ramjiwan Nevetia v Gopaldas Virji, Dallas and Co.

3265-21—Daphtary F and D, K Werah and Co v R S Mathuraprasad Motilal and Co, Judah and S.

3285-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sitaram Shroff and Co v Abdulali Jiwaji Patni, Khandwalla and Co.

3301-21—Vachha and Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D and Co.

3322-21—Malvi M R and Co, Zulekhabhai Ibrahim Haji Gany Karim and anr, Matubhai J and M, Nanu H and Co.

3072-21—Thakoredas and Co, Hanif Maulabaksh v Kursum daughter of Karim and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

5149-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswant Vadilal v Chotalal Samaldas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Laudina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co. The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Walji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3135-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Chimanlal Budhardas v Shah Mohanlal Bhagwandas, Amin and D.

3138-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Premji Mulji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

3148-21—Manihar and Co, Jaigopal Premsugar v Thakarsidas Nandlal, Wadia G and Co.

3947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co v Vallabhdas Purshotamdas, Edgelow G W and Co.

2254-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chaturbhuj Kalljanji Thakar and others, Jan Mahomed Karim, Edgelow G W and Co.

2123-21—G B Pandya, Harnarayen Umedram, Jan Mahomed Karim Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR, JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4006-23—F P Pavri, Baboobhai Venilal and another v Lalubhai Bhukhandas and others, F P Pavri, Jehangir M and S. Matubhai J and M.
FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

4094-23—Payne and Co., F E Dinshaw and another v The Bhiwani Cotton Spg. & Wg. Mills Co. Ltd. and another, Kanga and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

611-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khimaji Dollaji and Co, v Kaikhusroo Cursetji Bapuji, Khambatta and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

144-21—Payne and Co, Ardeshir H Mana v Mrs Flora Sassoon, Wadia G and Co.

3024-20—Wadia G and Co, Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta vs British India Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Craigie and Co.

646-21—Motichand and D, B Mansingh and Co v Jivanlal Manilal, Purnanand C and J.

669-21—Raghvaya N and Co, Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Satar v Anantrao Narandas, Purnanand C and J.

684-21—Forbes and Co, Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi v Bai Dhanbai widow, Ardeshir H D and Co.

737-21—Madhowji and Co, Bapooji Pitamber v Lakhmidas Mulji, Surveyor and Co.

743-21—Motichand and D, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chunilal Gandalal, Kanga and Co.

758-21—Mulla and M, Mithabhai and Co v C Framji and Co, Dallas and Co.

765-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co Ltd v Vishram Manji, Dastur and Co.

782-21—Motichand and D, Trivedi and Co v Jamnadas Hurprasad and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

803-21—Pandia and Co, Deosy Harpal v Unorji Esmailji, Amin and D.

811-21—Mantri and Co, Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor v Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros, Matubhai J and M, Amin and D.

869-21—Shroff and V, Mansingh Sheoprasad v Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros, Madhowji and Co.

878-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chhogmal and anr v Kamalnl Bansilal Purnanand C and J.

1785-20—Mulla and M, Padamsy Ratansy and ors v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D

3607-20—Dubash and Co, Chimniram Motilal v Ratanlal Bapulal and anr, Motichand and D.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersy v Karim Rahamat Chakavalla and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

3689-20—Mehta L and Co, Velbai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.

2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Sakur Valimahomed, Dastur and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Zoharmal Uttamchand v Bawanidas Tekchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bawanidas Tekchand v Zoharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-12—Re Abdul Hussein Abdul Tyab M, Mulla and M, Abdullabhai Saragally and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul H M, Motichand and D.

26-12—Re Balaram Kashinath, D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow v Bablibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham B and L.

14-19—Re Sunderrao Kothare, Nanu H and Co, Sumatibai widow v Ganpatrao S Jayakar, Pandia and Co.

16-20—Re Jamaji Sorabji, Captain and V, Tehmina Jeewanji Sorabji A v Temulji S Anklesaria, Rustomji and G.

10-21—Re Haridas Premji, Motichand and D, Bai Mongibai widow v Pragji Dayal Heeriani, Tyabji D and Co.

INDIAN CYCLOPAEDIA

Indian Cyclopaedia: A Statistical and Historical Handbook. Edited by P. T. Chandra, formerly Editor, "Rangoon Mail". 1st Edition. Published by the International Publishing House, Hyderabad, Sind, and National Book Depot, New Bhatwadi, Bombay No. 4. Price Rs 2.

A cordial welcome will be extended to this publication by all students of Indian public affairs. Reference books dealing exclusively with Indian subjects are so few that such a comprehensive work as this, containing up-to-date information regarding the multifarious activities of the people of this country and the machinery of administration, arranged in a manner which renders reference easy, was badly needed. The Cyclopaedia includes a lengthy survey of Indian history from the Vedic times to the year 1923, a Dictionary of Events, a detailed description of the present administrative machinery of India, a chapter on Public Finance, a Dictionary of General Information and a list of well-known public institutions in the country. The Cyclopaedia is thus a regular store-house of information on things Indian. One merit of the publication is that Mr. Chandra has treated the subjects not in the dry style of ordinary compilers but in a truly popular style. We have only one suggestion to make to Mr. Chandra and that is that he should attach an index to the work as it will undoubtedly enhance the usefulness of the publication. The Cyclopaedia deserves to be on the shelf of all students of Indian politics and present-day movements in the country.

INDIA—QUO VADIS?

"Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom and a great Empire and little minds go ill together."—Extract from Burke's speech on Conciliation with America. March 22nd, 1775.

Thus wrote Burke 150 years ago; how different would the destiny of the English-speaking world have been if his advice had been followed; if the schism between Britain and America were inevitable as many believe, it might at least have beben accomplished without civil war, as was the separation of Norway and Sweden.

In the present year of grace, we shall have to make up our minds as to our future policy towards India. The "Times" correspondent at Delhi recently wrote, "The general temper of politically-minded India is distinctly hardening in the direction of a demand for an immediate revision of the Constitution." It is no exaggeration to say that the decision before us is as important even as that debated upon for so many long hours in 1775.

The problem before us is whether a sub-continent consisting of every conceivable race, religion and creed, belonging to a different civilization from ourselves, with an entirely different outlook on life, will be able to attain to self-government, the avowed object of British policy within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The British Commonwealth of Nations is the greatest political experiment ever attempted by man, greater even than the creation of the American Commonwealth because the latter had, apart from the negro population, only those of European descent to deal with and its territory was continuous. All races, whatever their creed or colour, can find within the orbit of the British Empire complete internal freedom, together with the great advantage of co-operating with other enlightened States for world peace and progress. In fact, if the British Commonwealth experiment proves to be practicable, and we are still in the process of working it out, then a precedent has been provided for a real League of all Nations and the federation of mankind at some far-distant date.

If criticism can be directed against British Colonial policy in the last 150 years it is that of lack of imagination. We have frequently realized the other fellow's point of view too late. There is, of course, the outstanding instance of our mishandling of the thirteen North-American colonies in the eighteenth century. All European nations before the American Revolution considered that colonies and plantations should be governed in the interest of the home country. After the great initial blunder in splitting the eighteenth century British Empire, subsequent British Government saw the error of their ways and were the first to employ the enlightened doctrine of the *good of the governed* as the only principle on which it was possible to maintain a world-wide Empire. As an instance of what happens to Empires run on the old plan we have the outstanding example of Spain. Not a single square mile of those vast territories won for the Spanish crown by Cortez and Pizarro is to-day part of a Spanish "Empire."

The turning point in the British Empire in its treatment of colonies was when Lord Durham issued his famous "Report on the Affairs of British North America" in 1839, at a time when discontent was rife in Canada. The "Die-hards" of that day, no doubt, were against these new fangled ideas of freedom and considered that colonies should be governed as they always had been, in the interests of the Motherland, but fortunately wiser counsels prevailed and the status of the Dominions in the British Empire to-day is the inevitable result of Lord Durham's far-seeing statesmanship.

The decision that awaits us in India is curiously reminiscent of that existing in South Africa after the South African war. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Spender's interesting "Life of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman" was reviewed in the literary columns of the "Spectator." It is no exaggeration to state that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman did more to preserve South Africa as a part of the British Empire than any other man. Our "Die-hards" of eighteen years ago were appalled when he proposed to grant complete self-government to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and dire results were prophesied by those who claimed that we were giving the country back to the Boers. Yet to-day, within a couple of decades of the event, you would hardly find a statesman who does not recognize that the act of granting responsible government to South Africa after victory was one of the most far-sighted acts of statesmanship ever performed. And it was one of the reasons why, when the test came in the early days of the Great War, the majority of the Dutch population of South Africa remained loyal to the British crown and did not support the ill-fated Beyers insurrection.

In the nineteenth and twentieth centuries we had British mishandling of the Irish problem, and a typical record of bungling it was; not that all the faults were by any means on one side. Nevertheless, is it not tragic to think how different recent European history might have been if the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people for self-government had been granted before 1914. Even as recently as 1918 Mr. Erskine Childers, that tragic figure, and in the end an arch-irreconcilable, was willing to accept Dominion Home Rule.

In the summer of 1920 I took part in a conference at which representatives of the Sinn Fein Party met representatives of the Southern Unionists. It was a private gathering and details concerning it were never published. There were only five of us in the Council room; the representatives on the Sinn Fein side were Mr. Arthur Griffith, the founder of the movement, and another Sinn Fein member of the Dail who subsequently died. For three hours we discussed every aspect of the Irish problem. The two Irish Unionist members came away, as I did myself—I was a neutral observer—with the conviction that the Irish people were quite ready at that time to accept Dominion Home Rule. What happened? The British Government of the day ignored the advice of those in touch with Irish opinion, persisted in the Anglo-Irish War, and finally gave in to a greater extent than would have been necessary eighteen months before.

The problem which has to be decided in this twentieth century is whether a "brown Dominion," to use Colonel Lawrence's expressive phrase, is possible. For all the analogies of the extension of responsible government I have given have concerned either people of our own race or those of European descent, the French in Canada, the Dutch in South Africa, the Celts in Ireland. Are we justified in assuming that the same methods which have been successful in their cases would be equally so when applied to India? I believe they would, subject always to the special conditions in India, where you are dealing with a population of many races and tongues, of which only six or seven per cent. are literate and have any conception of what democracy means.

One of the chief arguments advanced by the Press in Great Britain in favour of a non-progressive policy in India is typified by the following extract from a leading newspaper: "It is agreed that one eighth of the British population in one way or another would lose its employment if British authority in India were destroyed. The cotton operatives of Lancashire have in the past looked to India to take forty per cent. of their production. Grievous as is the problem of unemployment in this country to-day the loss of India would aggravate it incalculably."

We have, therefore, a newspaper with a very large circulation in Great Britain definitely advocating the policy that the only consideration which should govern our future treatment of India should be *not what is good for the people of India themselves but what is good for Lancashire and Great Britain.* Such a doctrine has a curiously familiar ring to students of early British colonial history with its navigation laws and trade restrictions.

If we were seriously to accept the doctrine promulgated by the newspaper quoted above, that India should be governed in the interests of Great Britain, and of Lancashire especially, we should have made the independence of India *absolutely inevitable.*

Such articles, like the House of Lords discussion on Amritsar, do an infinity of harm in India. What we have got to persuade her peoples is that we are really genuine in our intentions and that the only motive which will actuate us in dealing with the problems of India is a consideration of her interests.

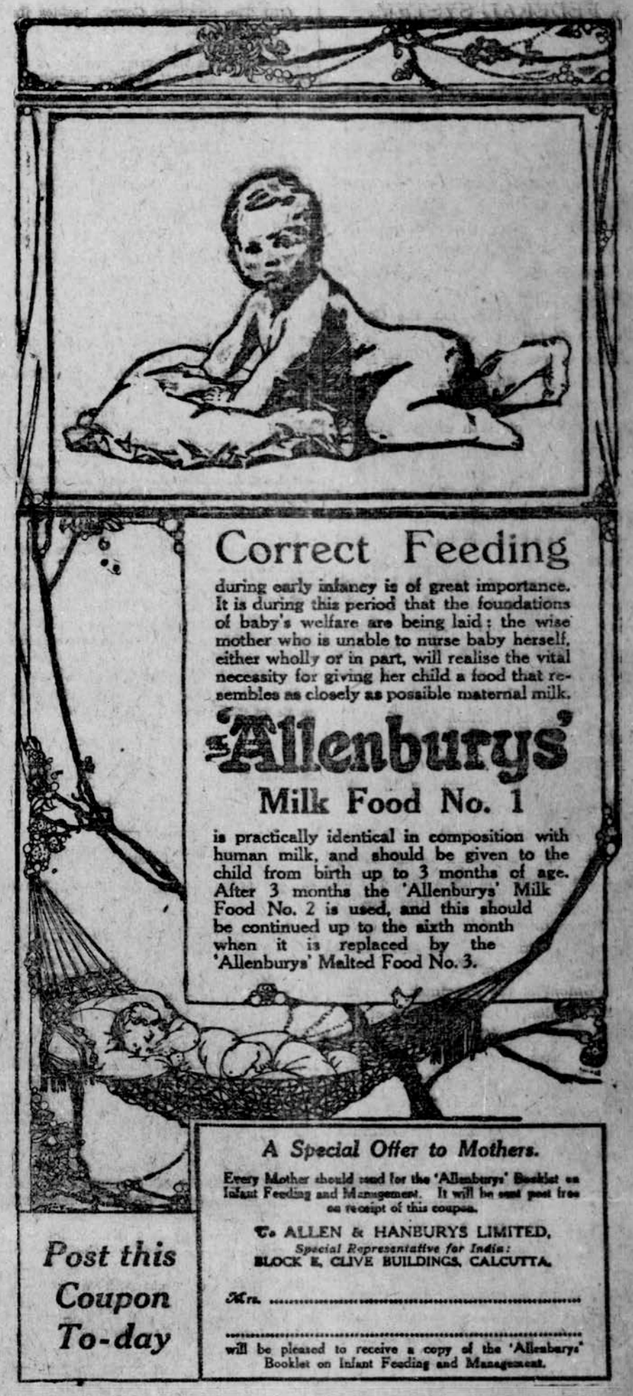
If we could proclaim in every section of the Indian Empire from the North-West Frontier to Cape Comorin, from Baluchistan to Assam, that it was our intention to grant a further instalment of freedom at the earliest possible moment, bearing in mind the interests of her divergent population, it would be the safest means of ensuring that India shall remain within the British Commonwealth.

Such an attitude need not minimize the extraordinary difficulties in the way, but the Empire has thriven on problems which at the time seemed well-nigh insoluble; nor does it imply a desire to remove the splendid British Civil Servants from India forthwith, for it will assuredly be many a long day before India will be able to dispense with their assistance. We must not hand over the reins of self-government before the peoples concerned are ready for them, but if every step made by the Indian Administration is undertaken with the one objective of Dominion Status in view, sooner or later our good faith will be established.

Even the most extreme leaders of the Swarajists movement have not so far to any large extent advocated the cutting loose of India from the British Empire. If as time goes on a *non possumus* attitude is maintained by the British Government, the numbers of those working to make India independent of the British Empire will undoubtedly grow, just as it grew in Ireland, after the blunders of 1918 and 1919.

The experience of the past eighty years in our treatment of self-governing white communities within the British Empire has proved that there is only one basis on which a permanent world State can rest with security, *that of freedom.*

My contention is that the same methods should be employed by the British Empire in dealing with coloured peoples as they become fitted for responsible institutions. Of all the great achievements of the British race—and there have been many—none would be more magnificent than the creating in India of a great nation consisting of one-fifth of the human race built on the lasting foundations of free institutions within the Britannic League of Nations. Such an achievement would mark a new era in the treatment of "coloured" peoples by Western civilization and would deserve to be recorded in imperishable letters on tablets of stone.—Evelyn Wrench in the "Spectator."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RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is very likely that the question of extending the present Rent Act will come up for the consideration of the local council shortly, and your remarks on the subject supporting the extension of the control to a further period of five years will no doubt meet with the general approval of all friends of the poor and also that of His Excellency, the present sympathetic Governor of Bombay. But there is another matter that requires the immediate attention both of the public and the Government and that is with regard to the rent charged by owners of newly constructed buildings. Landlords of the latter denomination, being out of the clutches of law are at libertly to charge any fancy rent without the least consideration for the purse of the poor and needy occupier. There are many cases where extremely high rents are being charged. People have to pay 45 and 50 rupees for a double tenement room and 30 or 25 rupees for a single room. One fails to understand why such exhorbitant rents are being charged to the poor people. One equally fails to understand the indifferent policy adopted by the Government and the Legislature in regard to these new buildings. In many cases I have noticed that one-third or even half the earning is to be paid to the greedy landlord. How is a man, then, to maintain his family, educate the children, pay doctor's bills and provide for insurance, leave alone making provision for a rainy day? As a matter of fact the present times tell very acutely on the middle class, especially those who belong to the clerical community. They are living in a state of semi-starvation. I hope this question will be taken up in right earnest by the Council and a bill passed empowering the Municipality to call upon the owner of any new building to produce his books showing the actual expenditure incurred and his reason, if any, in demanding unduly high rent; and if the authorities are satisfied that the rent is too high, then compel the owner to reduce the same to a reasonable amount.—Yours, eac.

J. H. O.

HELP THE POOR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under a Government Resolution just issued certain Government offices are granted increased allowances for dearness of living. Now, I do not wish to be envious that they should not be given pecuniary aid, but what I wish to stare is that the other subordinate Government Officers, clerks and servants are left out. If the dearness of living is telling on the long purses of higher officials, it must not only doubly, but even a hundred times more, tell on the poorer paid servants of Government who are toiling hard, and in many cases living fro mhand to mouth to make both ends meet. Help to these was more urgently needed rather then to those who are already drawing fine salaries and enjoying life. "He that giveth to the poor landth to the Lord.' Will the Clerks' Union and you, Sir, kindly take this matter immediately into consideration? In common fairness help should have been first given to the poorer paid people. I also, therefore, beg that His Excellency the Governor will kindly take a sympathetic view and sanction an adequate allowance. Hundreds of clerks and others are really in urgent need of help and it will be "charity" in the real sense if Government help these.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

IN THE GRIP OF INDIGESTION

Many sufferers have daily to consider which they prefer—starvation or torture. Craving for food to appease the system's need for nourishment, they scarcely dare eat because of the agonies which follow even the lightest meal.

This pain after eating is the stomach's protest that it is too weak to work, and other warnings follow in the shape of headache, flatulence, palpitation, depression, loss of weight and colour, constipation or purging, sleeplessness, evil dreams. The temptation is to seek relief in strong purgatives, but the use of these is always followed by worse conditions. Only by strengthening the stomach and other organs of digestion by tonic treatment through the blood can permanent relief and cure be found.

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(3)

VAGARIES OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems that for some time past our Health Department has been galvanised into a sanitary campaign and consequently after much enquiries and deep cogitation it has come to the conclusion that all is well with Bombay's sanitation except barbers' and bidee shops. It has thus begun to issue notices against them and prosecuting at least the bideewalas not in tens but in hundreds. I, therefore, hasten to congratulate it on its promptitude and solicitude for the sanitation of the city. Its activities and promptness may well be emulated by other less fortunate Municipalities, since our Health Department, has already eliminated such inconvenient things as dirty restaurants and hotels, insanitary sweetmeat and bhajya shops, impure milk supply and everything that might with the greatest stretch of the imagination be called insanitary except the shops of these barbers and bideewalas.

As regards the saloon keepers, they are very well able to take care of themselves as is evident from their activities reported in the Press. But what about the bideewalas, who are mostly poor and illiterate, mostly women, minors and others incapable of and unable to earn their livelihood in any other way? They are granted licenses by the Collector of Bombay, their shops sanctioned by him after due enquiries, and they are bound by the provisions of the Tobacco Act of 1857 and by the rules and regulations framed from time to time by the Commissioner of Customs in respect of the distance of each shop from another, living in the shop and storing tobacco and manufacturing bidees. The income of a bidee licensee averages about Rs. 50 only.

Now the Health Department has in its infinite wisdom framed certain rules for enforcing sanitation on these poor shopkeepers with utter disregard of the hardships that they may have to suffer. One of these executive fiats lays down that a bidee licensee much provide 5 x 6 feet of space for each bidee turner employed. Perhaps so much space is to be provided in order to allow a bidee turner to lie down and even to roll about when he or she gets tired of sitting. Why not then a rule that a bidee turner must be provided with a soft bedding and a pillow? This standard of space for each bidee turner is, to say the least, most arbitrary. It means that, as the number of turners employed is from 3 to 50, the area of the various shops will have to be anything from 150 to 1750 sq. ft. Will the Health Department help them in finding such shops, which must be in localities where they may earn something, which may be sanctioned by the Collector of Bombay, and the rent of which may be within their average income of Rs. 50, an income which is barely sufficient to maintain them and their families in this city? Why does not the Department enforce similar rules on chawls owned privately or by the Improvement Trust and the Development Department, where there is so much over crowding. If there is any overcrowding in bidee shops a reasonable standard might have been laid down.

Some of the other rules sought to be enforced are just as unreasonable. To name only one, it is laid down that a licensee shall be held responsible for any bidee refuse found nearest to his shop, even though it may have been thrown there by his rival or by his customers.

All the bideewalas have found these rules impracticable and even conflicting with the Tobacco Act and rules and regulations of the Tobacco Department, under which they are granted licenses for the sale of bidees. They are, therefore, being prosecuted and fined. They are thus between two conflicting fires. The Municipal Executive has informed some that they should discontinue their business, some that they should cease manufacturing bidees on the premises licensed by the Tobacco Department for the purpose.

I would here ask the Health Department whether it can stop a licensee from carrying on a business sanctioned by a competent authority under another Act, and whether a Municipal License can authorise any person to manufacture bidees.

Though this has been a fairly long letter, I trust you will publish the same, so that the public may know how vigilant our Health Department is in the matter of sanitation, so much so that it does not care for the hardships of the poor bideewalas or to consult the department primarily concerned, viz. Tobacco Department.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

UNEMPLOYED EX-SERVICE MEN

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers kindly let me know through the columns of yous esteemed paper. the name and address of the Association if any, which undertakes to seek appointment for Indian Ex-Service men including clerks. I am unemployed since my discharge from active service and in a very distressful condition. Under instruction from the Chamber of Commerce Bombay, I approached the President of the Ex-Service Association, but my request was not heard on the ground that the above association is meant only for "Europeans."

"SUFFERER."

DR. DADACHANJI AND MR. DUMASIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Dadachanji's and Mr. Dumasia's voting must open the eyes of the Parsi voters who gave them their votes and also of that section of the Parsi Press who called upon Parsi voters to support them. Neither Dr. Dadachanji nor Mr. Dumasia seem to have any notion of the crisis through which India is now passing; if they cannot vote on the popular side, they are not only useless, but are doing a distinct disservice to the community, in as much as the sister communities naturally commit the mistake, that they represent the views of the entire Parsi community which is not the fact. These are not ordinary times and those Parsis, who either in the Corporation, Council or Assembly are unable or unwilling to support national demands, have no right to be there and they will be consulting the interest and honour of the community if they will support national demands otherwise the time may come, when the child that is unborn shall rue the voting of the day.—Yours, etc.

PARSI.

"THE DADABHAI STATUE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have returned from leave and have read Mr. Bharucha's letter published in your issue of the 10th ultimo Mr. Bharucha desires me to reply to that letter.

Mr. Bharucha has not controverted the facts and arguments mentioned in my letter to which his was a reply. He considers that I am on the war-path. I am sorry for his misinterpreting my attitude. I have no reason to declare war either on him or on Indian Art for the simple reason that I am an Indian and would prefer to see every encouragement given to Indian Art. I only trust that Mr. Bharucha's object was not tactical intended to put the other party in the wrong with the public.

My letter merely gave certain facts and considerations which were apparently not known to the public. I published taem with a view to enable the public to debate the matter on facts and correct issues instead of on hearsay reports. Mr. Bharucha's letter is itself an instance in point. He refers to a letter written by Mr. Narottam to Mr. Vakil to prove the report that the order has been placed only for the model and not for the statue. Personally, I should think that the best traditions of public life are not served well by the facility with which private letters are being dragged into the Press by some people. However, in this particular case, I cannot help requesting Mr. Bharucha to read that letter to Mr. Vakil once again to satisfy himself that he has made wrong and incorrect use of it in his letter to the Press.

As regards Mr. Bharucha's narration of what passed between him and Mr. Narottam at their interview, I cannot be expected to be in a position to say anything, as I was not present at the time.

My criticism of the Gokhale's statue does not mean my approval of 'Pherozeshah' statue. I mentioned the 'Gokhale' statue not by way of general criticism on Indian Art, but with particular reference to an individual artist who had run to the Press with his grievances. The logic which makes a man deduce from the remark about 'Gokhale's' statue that I must have approved of 'Pherozeshah' statue, is, I must admit, beyond my powers to comprehend.

As regards the relevancy of the Scindia Company's affairs to this dispute, like mine, Mr. Bharucha's is only an assertion of opinion. It is for the public to judge.

Whatever be the merits of the particular question, I take this opportunity to declare my faith that Indian Art is entitled to receive special encouragement as a general principle, *subject always to the decision of those who pay.* This would not be easy if Indian Artists were to quote prices, which, after considering their special difficulties even their best supporters would regard as unreasonable.

In the present case, Mr. Bharucha's offer on behalf of the Indian artists to execute the Statue at the price quoted by the foreign artist, comes long after the order was actually placed. Otherwise, that is the correct sentiment for Indian Artists to adopt to ensure their future prosperity.

I wish to add that my personal part in this public controversy is not an end with the publication of this reply to Mr. Bharucha.—Yours, etc.

L. V. KAIKINI.

PERTINENT COMMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As far as I know it is for the first time since the inauguration of the Montford Reforms that an electorate in the city of Bombay takes strong objection to the conduct of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji in voting against Mr. Nariman's resolution Re Mr. Horniman in the last sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council. Sir, since the unfortunate defeat of this resolution in the Bombay Council I am almost daily noticing in Bombay papers correspondence against the conduct of Dr. Dadachanji and two or three vernacular dailies have strongly criticised the conduct of Dr. Dadachanji.

Now Sir, it is indeed highly creditable to the electors of Dr. Dadachanji to have boldly come out and exposed the conduct of their representative. But I wonder whether the electors of Mr. Surve are showing the same sense of duty as the electors of Dr. Dadachanji.—Yours, etc.

PHIROZE C. MISTRY.

Bombay, April 1.

"INDIANISATION AND THE PORT TRUST."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am in full agreement with your leader on "Indianisation and the Port Trust" appearing in your to-day's issue, but I am sorry I have to correct one or two misstatements as they are likely to create a wrong impression in the minds of the public. You state there "It is well-known that Associates are not allowed even to sign balance sheets." This is not true. Not only are the Associates of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors allowed to sign balance sheets, but they can practise, and many are practising, on the same level and with the same status as the Fellows of the Society. An Associate after being three years in practice or occupying a professional position is automatically on application elected a Fellow. As to the rights there is absolutely no difference between a Fellow and an Associate of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.—Yours, etc.,

AN INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANT.

March 24.

BERAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in yesterday's 'Chronicle" a message from the Yeotmal Correspondent of the Associated Press regarding the proposed rendition of Berar. His last lines are "All the five newspapers in Berar have expressed themselves unequivocally against the restoration" inspite of the fact that the "Udai" of Amraoti—a leading paper of Berar, has changed its attitude and is writing articles in favour of restoration. No sooner his first favourable article appeared than we translated it in Urdu and English and sent it for publication. The Urdu has since been published but it is regretted that you have not thought it proper to publish the English translation sent to you by me on the 22nd instant. It was the most opportune and important piece of news. How should we challenge such false statements. After I sent the translation we have seen some other very favourable and argumentative articles in the same paper. Will you kindly publish it so that the misrepresentation of the Associated Press correspondent may be exposed.—Yours, etc.,

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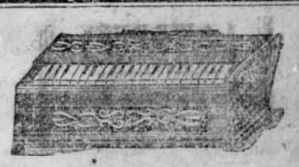

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Yet you must keep on a toiling
No matter how bad trade is
Though you're sitting in a puddle
And your brain is just a muddle
You may think of death with pleasure
But there's joy in life as yet
Just forget your sticky troubles
With a CAPSTAN Cigarette.

Rockitt

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TOBACCO & CIGARETTES.
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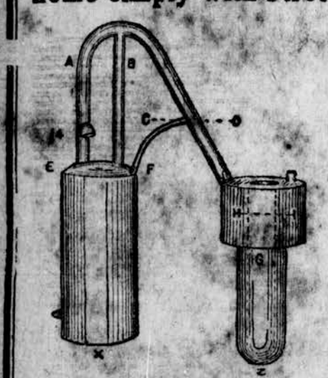

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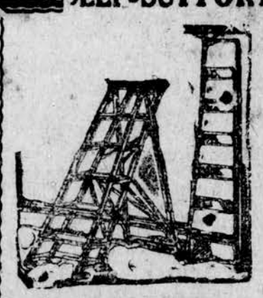

These steps are well made in Birchwood and are the firmest and strongest. They are unsurpassed for lightness. When folded they occupy very little space, their extreme thickness being only 2½ inches. The treads rise 10 inches and are 6 inches deep. The top tread is 7½ in. deep by 13 in. wide. All moving parts are rivetted.

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Printed and pulished for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.